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WAR MEMORIAL

DEDICATED TO THE HEROIC
MEN OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WHO DIED IN THE WORLD WAR



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Memorial to the United States Department of Agriculture employees who gave their lives to their country in the World War. The plaque is six feet wide and ten feet high. The figures of the soldier and the sailor are life size

WAR MEMORIAL

DEDICATED TO THE HEROIC
MEN OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WHO DIED IN THE WORLD WAR

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
COMPILED BY
FREDERICK CARL LUCAS

Editor, U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

PUBLISHED BY THE WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, 1932

WAVERLY PRESS, INC.
Baltimore, Md.

FOREWORD



IT WAS with mingled feelings of sadness and pride that this memorial volume was prepared—sadness at the untimely death of the sixty-nine men of the United States Department of Agriculture whose names are here recorded, but pride in their response to the Nation's call and in their heroic deeds. To convey to their families, relatives, and friends the esteem of their coworkers is the purpose of this book.

As a further tribute to their memory, a sculptured plaque of white Carrara marble now occupies a prominent place in the court of the Administration Building of the Department in Washington, through the generous offerings of Department employees. This memorial is believed to be one of the finest of its kind in the United States and a fitting tribute to the memory of the Department war dead.

Whatever part each member of the War Memorial General Committee may have played in bringing to a successful conclusion the movement to perpetuate the memory of these, their former comrades, the chairman and the other members freely acknowledge their indebtedness to the secretary, Frederick C. Lucas. To him is ascribed a liberal measure of credit for the results obtained. It is only fitting also that the members of this committee extend thanks to all others who have contributed in any way to the preparation of this book and to the erection of the beautiful memorial, which it is hoped will attest, through the ages, the love and esteem of the members of the Department for those of their former coworkers whose names are there inscribed.

WALTER C. HENDERSON,
Chairman of the War Memorial Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 1, 1932.

HISTORY OF THE MEMORIAL

BY FREDERICK C. LUCAS

EXTENSION SERVICE

SECRETARY OF THE WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Address delivered at the dedication ceremonies, February 29, 1932



IT HAS been my privilege for a number of years to correspond with members of the families of the sixty-nine gallant men to whom we pay tribute. For that reason it gives me especial pleasure to extend greetings to the family representatives here to-day.

I assure you that the War Memorial Committee appreciates your cordial cooperation in our efforts to gather the data necessary for biographical sketches of our late associates who have answered the last roll call. It was especially gratifying to the committee that it was able to obtain a photograph of each of the men represented in this memorial. In some cases, the only photograph owned by the family was intrusted to us for publication.

It may interest you to learn something of the steps taken in the development of the project, which culminates to-day in the formal unveiling of this memorial. In the years preceding the entrance of the United States into the World War, groups of men in various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture in Washington became interested in rifle practice. A number of rifle clubs were organized for training in marksmanship, and these eventually became the nucleus of a departmental organization which afforded preliminary military training to many men who were shortly to join the armed forces of the Nation. After the armistice, when some of the former rifle-club members had returned from the war, a group met in the Department and considered how they might best perpetuate the memory of former coworkers who had forever laid down their arms. Accordingly, on February 3, 1919, the Rifle Association of the Department presented to the Hon. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, through Robert M. Reese, then chief clerk, the proposal that steps be taken to obtain a suitable memorial, through the solicitation of contributions from all Department employees who might be interested. The proposal was approved without hesitation by these officials, and on March 15, 1919, a committee was designated to launch the undertaking. The committee selected was: Walter C. Henderson, R. F. Vass, F. C. Lucas, R. M. Reese, George B. Taylor, and Lieut. Joseph E. Eldridge. Later, when Mr. Vass severed his connection with the Department, Emery J. Thompson took his place as

treasurer of the committee. Mr. Taylor did not live to see the fruition of his earnest services on this committee, having passed on to his reward last fall.

Mr. Henderson was selected as chairman of the committee, and the speaker as secretary. Local subcommittees were appointed in each bureau of the Department, and, with their aid, both in Washington and in the States, a considerable sum of money was voluntarily subscribed by thousands of employees, from the humblest to the highest. When it appeared that sufficient funds for the enterprise were assured, the selection of an appropriate form for the memorial was given careful consideration. Our first thought was to erect a beautiful drinking fountain on the grounds of the Department, and preliminary sketches were submitted to The Commission of Fine Arts. However, plans for changing the topography of the Mall were being projected, and it was decided that the proposed type of memorial would be inadvisable. The committee then requested the Commission to suggest the form that the memorial should assume, and the Commission's recommendations find embodiment in the sculptured marble we are about to unveil.

On May 4, 1922, The Commission of Fine Arts commended to this committee John Flanagan, of New York City, as one of the leading sculptors of this country. His works of art appear in museums in the United States and abroad. He also designed the marble clock in the reading room of the Library of Congress and the Verdun Medal presented by the United States to the city of Verdun, France.

The committee accepted the recommendation of the Commission, and, on May 3, 1923, contracted with the sculptor for the designing and execution of the memorial. In September of that year he submitted his preliminary design and was instructed to proceed with the work. The full-sized clay model was submitted in final form by the sculptor in 1928 and was approved by the committee and The Commission of Fine Arts on July 7 of that year.

In the meantime, it had been necessary to obtain Congressional approval of the project. The Secretary of Agriculture presented the matter to Congress in 1919, and on August 15, 1921, the President of the United States signed the joint resolution granting authority for the work. The design submitted by the sculptor was approved by the Joint Committee on the Library on February 7, 1923.

The sculptor, having obtained approval of his finished model, proceeded to France, where he executed the work in Carrara marble. It was exhibited at the Salon and awarded a medal for excellence. The finished work was brought to the United States and installed here in the fall of 1931, being turned over to this committee February 9, 1932.

The committee has done its best to carry out the mandate of the thousands of employees of the Department. We hope that you who represent to-day the families of the immortal sixty-nine may accept this tribute to the memory of your loved ones as a symbol of our love for them and of our sincere appreciation of their service to the Nation.

We can not consecrate this stone. They whose names are graven deep upon its snowy bosom have done that. It shall forever speak to all who view it here of men who bravely died in stricken camp, in fiery skies, on surging deep, and on hostile shores that liberty might live.



Administration Building of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. The War Memorial plaque occupies a prominent position in the court of this building

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES IN THE WAR

BY WALTER C. HENDERSON

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

*Address prepared for the dedication ceremonies and, in the absence of Mr. Henderson
read by Robert M. Reese, Office of the Secretary, Acting Chairman
of the War Memorial Committee*



WHEN, on November 11, 1918, there was flashed across the seas the message that the greatest conflict of modern times had ceased, our minds were closed for the moment to the losses that, in some measure, had come to every home. Not forgotten, however, are the men who laid down their lives in that conflict, and to-day we are gathered to do homage to that gallant company, among those recruited from the United States Department of Agriculture, who fate decreed should not return from the conflict they waged for liberty.

When the United States entered the World War more than 18,000 men and women were on the rolls of the Department of Agriculture. Between April 19, 1917, and the close of the World War, nearly 3,000 of these joined the colors of the United States, either in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard—1 out of every 6 having entered the service in one capacity or another. The women were represented by about 50 in the Red Cross and in the yeomanette group of the Navy or the Marine Corps.

From every bureau in the Department came patriotic young men—laborers, clerks, and professional and college-trained specialists, many of whom were well advanced in their scientific studies in the interests of agriculture. The professional men were frequently placed at routine military duty of a nature far removed from the subjects of their scientific training. Some of the less vigorous or athletic, apparently accustomed only to sedentary clerical duties in the Department, revealed the possession of qualities of a high order, and made distinguished records on the battlefield.

In all, about 1,900 men of the scientific or professional employees, 900 of the clerical and labor forces, and 50 women are listed by name on the Department's roll as having gone out to serve the Nation in its critical period. Of these, as far as is known, 2,469 served in the Army, 250 in the Navy, 51 in the Marine Corps, and 56 in other organizations, including those of noncombatant character.

Each bureau and branch of the Department, large and small, gave freely of its personnel to the military forces of the Nation. From the Bureau of

Animal Industry came 684, many of whom were highly trained in meat-inspection work and were invaluable to the Government military organization in the great conflict. Though the Department could ill spare these men, the military need was paramount.

From the Forest Service was gathered the largest number of Department of Agriculture employees in one organization, the 20th Engineers. This service gave 479, of whom 150 were highly trained foresters, or executives in positions of great responsibility, and many were practical woodsmen. Their services to the American Expeditionary Force, as well as to the entire allied cause, were of the highest value. Included in the number were the chief of the Forest Service and his assistant, both of whom served as officers with the Forestry regiments—the 10th Engineers and the first battalion of the 20th Engineers—which in October, 1918, were merged into one enormous regiment and designated the 20th Engineers.

The Bureau of Plant Industry furnished 405, a large proportion of whom were specialists highly trained along scientific lines. One of these, as captain in the Sanitary Corps, became chief chemist of the Central Medical Department Laboratory of the A. E. F.; before his untimely death in September, 1918, he had perfected methods of manufacture of a solution that was used in large quantities for intravenous injection in cases of shock and hemorrhage.

The Bureau of Markets (now the Bureau of Agricultural Economics) contributed 291; the Weather Bureau, 214; the States Relations Service (now the Extension Service), 150; the Bureau of Chemistry, 126; the Bureau of Entomology, 98; the Bureau of Public Roads, 90; the Bureau of Soils, 32; the Bureau of Biological Survey, 30; the Federal Horticultural Board, 29; the Bureau of Crop Estimates (now merged with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics), 23; the Insecticide and Fungicide Board, 10; and the Office of Farm Management, 6. A large majority of these men were scientists and specialists in their respective lines of research.

The Office of the Secretary, with its allied offices, furnished 82 men—clerks, lawyers, editors, messenger boys, elevator conductors, watchmen, and mechanics—69 of whom served in the Army, 10 in the Navy, and 3 in the Marine Corps.

What was the fate of this army of nearly three thousand? At the close of the war, a large majority returned to the Department and were restored to the civil positions they had held. Some remained longer in the military service and were among those who served in the Army of Occupation in Germany. Others were sent home as invalids and endured long months in military hospitals. Many now on the rolls of the Department still suffer from the effects of their experiences on foreign soil.

Some there were of the gallant three thousand who never returned to their

old desks in Washington or to their duties in field and forest. Sixty-nine of these men, coworkers with some of us now present, laid down their lives. Some of them died in the fever-stricken camps in the United States, where they were hopefully training for the great adventure across the seas; some went down with their ships, assailed by enemy submarines even before they had seen the foe. Of those who reached the shores of France, some perished from the effects of exposure in the trenches; others, counting themselves fortunate, fell in open combat.

They all served, all gave of their best. To each we give equal honor. Whatever they achieved, whatever laurels have been awarded by a grateful Government and people, to each man we give the palm of valor. Their remains now lie in hallowed ground, some in Arlington, on Virginia hills; some beside their loved ones, in their home States; and a few are still in Flanders Field, beneath the flag for which they died. Some were never to receive military burial, for no one knows their last resting place, and they must be forever typified by the Unknown Soldier who lies in an honored tomb overlooking the Potomac.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

That they are not forgotten by those who knew them best in private and official life is attested by this gathering. We are assembled here to-day to dedicate to their memory a lasting tribute in sculptured marble. The loyal interest of the thousands of employees of the Department of Agriculture, scattered throughout the United States, has made it possible to place to-day in the Administration Building of the Department served by these honored sixty-nine this tablet bearing their names.

DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL



THE World War memorial plaque in honor of the United States Department of Agriculture war dead was formally dedicated by the employees of the Department and accepted by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde on behalf of the Government on February 29, 1932. The assemblage at the ceremony included Department officials and other employees, relatives and friends of the deceased, and Department veterans of the World War. The dedicatory services were under the auspices of the War Memorial General Committee of the Department of Agriculture.



Interior court of the Administration Building, United States Department of Agriculture, showing the setting of the memorial. The court is used for exhibits and meetings.

A special guest of honor was M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador of France to the United States. The sculptor, John Flanagan, of New York, also was on the platform. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard were represented by uniformed men constituting a guard of honor.

Unveiling of the memorial was by Doris Demaree, six-year-old daughter of an overseas veteran, H. J. Demaree, of the Office of the Secretary.

PROGRAM OF DEDICATION CEREMONIES



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| PRELIMINARY CONCERT | - | - | - | U. S. Marine Band Orchestra Capt. Taylor Branson, Leader |
| WELCOME | - | - | - | Robert M. Reese, Acting Chairman |
| PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS | - | - | - | Maj. George A. Wold |
| INVOCATION | - | - | - | Chaplain Victor O. Anderson D. C. Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars |
| HISTORY OF THE MEMORIAL | | | | Frederick C. Lucas, Committee Secretary |
| SOLO—THERE IS NO DEATH (O'Hara) | - | - | - | Anne L. Wilson U. S. Marine Band Orchestra Accompaniment |
| UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL | - | - | - | Doris Demaree Accompanied by playing of Star Spangled Banner U. S. Marine Band Orchestra |
| DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES IN THE WAR | | | | Walter C. Henderson, Committee Chairman Read by Robert M. Reese |
| PRESENTATION OF THE MEMORIAL | - | - | - | Robert M. Reese |
| ACCEPTANCE FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT | | | | Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture |
| ROLL CALL OF THE MISSING | | | | Frederick C. Lucas and Lieut. J. E. Eldridge |
| TAPS | - | - | - | Sergt. Frank Witchey, 3d Cavalry, U. S. A. |
| RETIRING THE COLORS | - | - | - | Maj. George A. Wold |
| BENEDICTION | - | - | - | Chaplain Victor O. Anderson |

PRESENTATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE MEMORIAL



IN PRESENTING the memorial on behalf of the War Memorial Committee and the members of the Department, Robert M. Reese, of the Office of the Secretary, spoke as follows:

Mr. Secretary: Those in charge of carrying out the wishes of the many members of the Department who desired to perpetuate the memory of their fallen comrades have provided the memorial we are dedicating to-day.

It is eminently appropriate for the purpose. Its character is such as to make this building the proper place for its permanent lodgment. The committee in charge now has the honor in behalf of the members of the Department to present, through you, to the United States Government, in perpetual trust, this memorial to the sixty-nine who, in peace and in war, served well their country.

Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, accepting the memorial for the United States Government, spoke in part as follows:

The sculptor has put into his work more than mere artistry. He has put into it the warmth of our sentiment for the men of the Department of Agriculture who lost their lives in the World War. This tablet commemorates in eternal marble not only the sacrifice of those who fell, but also the feeling of their comrades who have placed it here. It can not perpetuate the personality of the dead. It can, however, perpetuate the memory of their service and the nobility of their sacrifice.

It is perhaps fitting that this Department, more devoted to peaceful pursuits than any other, is the only department that has erected a memorial to its dead. Agriculture has few memorials, hence the special significance attached to the memorial we now dedicate.

The torch borne by those whose memory we honor to-day has fallen into our hands, not to be carried over future battlefields, but to go forward in times of peace. Let us, as we pass the memorial each day, be filled with renewed devotion to our country and to the ideals for which these men gave their lives.

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF THE IMMORTAL SIXTY-NINE



THREE APPEAR on the following pages biographical sketches of the gallant men whom we have sought to honor. The facts presented were procured as the result of research in the records of the United States Department of Agriculture, the archives of the military branches of the United States Government, and correspondence with surviving relatives over a period of years.

In some of the sketches the story is obviously inadequate, failing to do full justice. This is a source of deep regret to the compiler, but, in spite of the fact that every effort was made to encourage relatives and friends to supply ample details of peace and war-time careers of those near and dear to them, it became evident that some who were bereft of son, husband, or brother were reluctant thus publicly to revive intimate and tender memories of days over which time had drawn its veil.

In other cases, however, there was such a wealth of material available from every source that space limitations made it necessary to select only such portions as were essential from a historical point of view, of special interest to the student of the World War period, or because of personal achievement in military or professional life.

We trust that the relatives of these splendid men, of whom we are justly proud, will accept the results of our work as our sincere tribute to those so closely associated with us in times of peace.—*F. C. L.*

ROLL OF HONOR



| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| STANLEY R. AUGSPURGER | ARTHUR H. KIEFER |
| JAMES D. BEBOUT | PERRY E. LANTZ |
| ARTHUR B. BJORNSTAD | COSMER M. LEVEAUX |
| JOHN W. BRADLEY | BERT LEWIS |
| WILLIAM BROWN | EUGENE R. McGLAUGHLIN |
| STEPHEN C. BROWNING | DOUGLAS C. MABBOTT |
| WALTER A. BYRON | MARCY M. MEADEN |
| HAROLD L. CAMPBELL | CARL F. MILLER |
| HARDY V. CARTER | CARL O. MINOR |
| HARRY A. CHAMBERLAIN | EDWARD B. MITCHELL |
| RUSSELL W. CHAMBERLAIN | MILTON L. MITCHELL |
| CHARLES H. CHILVERS | JOHN J. L. MOONEY |
| FRANK M. COLCORD | ALFRED T. MORISON |
| WILLIS E. COMFORT | JOHN J. F. MORSE |
| WILFRED COTE | ROY MUNCASTER |
| ERROL D. CRITTENDEN | HARRIS E. PETREE |
| HAROLD S. DAY | HORACE B. QUIVEY |
| CORNELIUS A. DRISCOLL | RALPH W. RICHARDSON |
| MACK G. DYESS | PERCY A. RIDEOUT |
| RUDOLPH ELMER | HARVEY W. SEEDS |
| FRANK T. J. FAGAN | ALBERT C. SHEPARD |
| LEONARD O. FENN | WILLIAM U. SHERRILL |
| DONALD R. FRAZIER | DAVID W. SIDEY, JR. |
| ROBERT P. FRIEDMAN | CHARLES E. SIMPSON |
| RAY L. GREATHOUSE | JOHN A. SIMPSON |
| ARTHUR T. HARRIS | CHAUNCEY I. STALLSMITH |
| HERBERT H. HARVEY | RUSSELL A. STEPHENS |
| LEO W. HEFFNER | JOHN J. VIETS |
| HARRY H. HUBBARD | EDWARD H. WALTERS |
| ALLAN H. JENNINGS | CLARK B. WATERHOUSE |
| JULIUS L. JORDAN | ROBERT C. WESTMAN |
| BARNEY T. JUSTESEN | ERNEST C. WHITTLE |
| JOHN KASS | HUBERT C. WILLIAMS |
| THOMAS V. KEEFE | WARD N. WOODWARD |

HOMER S. YOUNGS

STANLEY ROY AUGSPURGER

1894-1918

STANLEY ROY AUGSPURGER, *Private, Company D, 6th Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry), U. S. Army*; son of Walter L. and Otelia C. Augspurger; born May 19, 1894, at Hamilton, Ohio. Moving to Troy, Ohio, at the age of 7 years, he attended the public schools there. At 12 years of age he joined the Westminister Presbyterian Church. In 1909 he moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he graduated from the Steele High School in 1912. He was active in athletics and was a member of the Philomathian Literary Society. He graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1917, with the degree of B. S. There he had been vice president and corresponding secretary of the Forestry Club, president of the Senior Foresters, and was active on the class track teams.

On May 27, 1917, he entered the Government service as field assistant in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and was assigned to timber survey work in the Wallowa (Oregon) and Columbia (Washington) National Forests. In July he undertook investigative work at the Wind River Experiment Station of the Columbia National Forest. He was engaged in this work until December 7, 1917, shortly before his entrance into the military service.

The Forest Service says of him: "During this period he proved himself to be both energetic and original, as well as skillful in his work. It was these qualities which caused his transfer from one timber survey project to the next as the work progressed, and later to the experiment station, where his quick grasp of the essential points in a problem, and his thoroughness of execution, made his work all that could be desired. Good natured and quick witted, he made friends everywhere among fellow workers and among his acquaintances."

Enlisting in the United States Army December 14, 1917, he was given training at Camp American University, Washington, D. C., and was assigned as a private to Company D, 6th Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry). On January 23, 1918, he sailed with his organization from Hoboken, N. J., on board the U. S. S. *Tuscania*, en route to Europe. When the



ship arrived in the North Channel, near the Isle of Islay, Scotland, it was torpedoed about 8 p.m., February 5, 1918, and destroyed. Some of the life boats reached shore safely, but others were dashed to pieces on the rocks, and it is believed that Augspurger was in one of the boats which was wrecked shortly after midnight, on the morning of February 6. His body was washed ashore and was buried in Kinibus Cemetery, Port of Nancallan, Mull of Oa, Isle of Islay, County Argyll, Scotland. Later the remains were brought to the United States and were reinterred in Grave 941, World War Section, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va., on October 22, 1920.

It is stated that Private Augspurger was the first Dayton and first Michigan University boy to sacrifice his life in the War. Three memorial services were held in his honor: At the University of Michigan, February 13, 1918; Steele High School, February 18, 1918; Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, February 24, 1918.

Tablets bearing his name are located in the University of Michigan, Steele High School, and the Forest Service, Washington, D. C. A tree in his memory was planted at Victory Oak Knoll, Hills and Dales, where there is also a tablet by the Dayton Welfare Association. A tree was also planted in his honor in the Memorial Mile along the Dixie Highway by the students of Steele High School. The Memorial Park Cemetery of Dayton has a drive called Memorial Lane, along which is set an individual bronze tablet for each Dayton boy who lost his life in the World War. The National Red Cross has erected a large stone monument in the shape of a lighthouse at Mull of Oa, Scotland, in memory of the boys who lost their lives on the U. S. S. *Tuscania*. A tablet and two trees, a Norway maple and an Arizona cypress, were placed at the Wind River Experiment Station in his honor.

On March 5, 1924, the United States Geographic Board honored him by officially designating as Mt. Augspurger a mountain formerly known only as Bald, in the State of Washington. This mountain, being 3,384 feet high, is the most outstanding topographic feature visible from the Wind River Experiment Station, where he was employed, and can be seen also from the Columbia River Highway. Its exact location is in Skamania County, Wash., northwest corner sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 9 E., four miles north of Columbia River, Columbia National Forest.

Private Augspurger is survived by his parents, sister Isabelle, and brother Clarence, all residing in Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES DALLAS BEBOUT

1891-1918

JAMES DALLAS BEBOUT, *First Lieutenant, Company D, 318th Infantry, 80th Division, U. S. Army*; son of James N. and Lizette E. Bebout; born January 24, 1891, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh and graduated with honor from Pittsburgh High School and from Pennsylvania State College in 1914 with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture. In 1912 at this college he was selected by Walter Camp as an "All American" guard. He entered the Government service February 20, 1915, as scientific assistant in animal husbandry, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and was stationed at the experiment farm at Beltsville, Md. Since his qualities as an investigator made him especially valuable in research work, he was later transferred to the bureau in Washington, D. C. While in Washington he was a member of a crew of the Potomac Boat Club.

On March 22, 1916, he enlisted in Troop A, 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, served on the Mexican Border, returned to Washington, D. C., as sergeant March 1, 1917, and received his honorable discharge from the organization April 18, 1917. On May 21, 1917, he left the Government service to attend the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Myer, Va., where he was commissioned second lieutenant. Then followed a special course in trench warfare at Harvard University and assignment to duty with Company D, 318th Infantry, 80th Division, at Camp Lee, Va. He was commissioned first lieutenant December 31, 1917, and in January, 1918, took a special course in bayonet work at Fort Sill, Okla. Returning to Camp Lee, he was placed in charge of the bayonet school there. After three months, he requested to be sent overseas, was returned to his company about May 1, 1918, and sailed for France May 21.

Shortly after arrival overseas he was appointed transport officer of his battalion but returned to his company for line duty at his own request. His regiment was attached to the 4th Division, and on September 29, 1918, it was engaged in battle at the Bois de Brieulles. Lieutenant Bebout volunteered to lead an attack on enemy machine-gun nests and was killed in the



advance. His body was recovered at night and was buried with military honors in the 4th Division cemetery in the Bois de Septearges. It now lies in Grave 6, Row 37, Block B, Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Department of the Meuse, France. His name is inscribed on the temple erected in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., to the District of Columbia men who lost their lives in the World War.

Capt. E. C. Shively contributes the following details regarding his comrade's service overseas: "I was with 'Red' constantly from the time we came across with the exception of a few weeks in the British sector, when he was evacuated to the hospital on account of sickness. In fact, what few social pleasures we had after coming over here we shared together. His spirit was at all times wonderful. Shortly after we came over, Major Halpin appointed him transport officer of our battalion, but 'Red' thought it would take him away from his front-line duties, and he raised such a fuss that he was finally sent back to his company and his platoon, despite the fact that we did not have an officer at that time who was capable of taking his place.

" 'Red' was the first officer in our battalion to be killed. He fell in the first action in which we participated, in the American sector. Our division had 'gone over' with the rest of the Army on the morning of September 26, 1918, but our brigade was in reserve and we did not get to the front until Sunday morning, September 29. About six o'clock in the morning we relieved a front-line battalion of the 59th Regiment, in the southern edge of the Bois de Brieulles. It took us all day to clear those woods of snipers and machine guns, and it was nearly dark when we got through to the northern edge of the woods. A brigade attack was ordered that evening, and a volunteer platoon was called for to maintain liaison between elements of the 58th and 59th Regiments, and 'Red' volunteered.

"I went down to the edge of the woods with 'Red' and could see the action plainly. The barrage was too far over, and the elements on his right and left did not advance a foot, but 'Red' took his platoon up the hill, just north of the Bois de Brieulles. However, the machine-gun fire was too heavy, and he was killed about halfway up the hill, possibly 150 yards from the nearest Hun machine gun. I saw him rise up to fire his rifle at the machine gunner, and he fell forward. The men in his platoon tried to help him back, but death was practically instantaneous. His platoon became disorganized and came back. By that time it was dark, and we got his body and brought it back. His men were inconsolable. He was loved by them all."

Lieutenant Bebout was a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and other college societies and was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He was of a sincere religious nature. He is survived by his parents and a sister, Mrs. J. W. Latshaw, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; a brother, C. H. Bebout, of Riddle, Oreg.; and a sister, Mrs. James O. Corbett, of New York City.

ARTHUR BERNARD BJORNSTAD

1893-1918

ARTHUR BERNARD BJORNSTAD, *Lieutenant, Senior Grade, U. S. Navy*; son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bjornstad; born April 26, 1893, in St. Paul, Minn. He was educated in St. Paul, where he graduated from Central High School. He graduated also from the University of Minnesota, where he majored in economics, and later continued his studies in George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Entering the Government service April 1, 1912, as stenographer in the United States Civil Service Commission, he served intermittently with the commission, at Washington, D. C., and at St. Paul, Minn., resigning June 30, 1915. On June 3, 1916, he was appointed clerk in the office of the chief clerk of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, resigning September 27, 1916, to complete his course in the University of Minnesota. On April 18, 1917, he returned to his position in the Bureau of Animal Industry, where he remained until he entered the naval service on July 25, 1917.

On June 20, 1917, he was commissioned regular assistant paymaster, with the rank of ensign, United States Navy, and executed the oath of office July 25, 1917. Ordered to report to the commandant of the United States Naval Aviation Forces, he arrived in Paris October 27, 1917. On November 3, 1917, he attained the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, temporary, effective July 1, 1917. On March 14, 1918, he attained the rank of lieutenant, senior grade, temporary, effective February 1, 1918, and acted as assistant purchasing officer until he was stricken with pneumonia and died October 6, 1918, in the Red Cross Military Hospital No. 8 (American), Paris, France. He was buried with military honors October 8, 1918, in American Expeditionary Force Cemetery No. 34, Suresnes, near Paris. His remains were later taken to the United States and reinterred in Roselawn Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn. He is survived by two brothers, Eugene G. Bjornstad, Penrose, Colo., and Harold S. Bjornstad, St. Paul, Minn., and his sister, Mrs. Margreth Bjornstad Amlee, St. Paul, Minn.



JOHN WATLING BRADLEY

1891-1918

JOHN WATLING BRADLEY, *Second Lieutenant, Air Service, Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army*; son of John and Selina Ann Bradley; born December 13, 1891, in Quincy, Mass.

He attended the public schools of Groton, Mass. He graduated from the high school there in 1909 and from Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, in 1914, with the degree of B. S.

Shortly afterward he entered the Government service as scout in the gypsy-moth work of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. On July 1, 1915, he was appointed scientific assistant in that bureau, with station at Washington, D. C., and later at the gypsy-moth laboratory at Melrose Highlands, Mass. On November 18, 1917, he was given military furlough, having enlisted in the United States Army September 8, 1917, at Cambridge, Mass., as a private, Army Serial Number 1197559, Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation

Section. On November 9, 1917, he was assigned to duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study military aeronautics in the Ground School. In December, 1917, he was transferred to Princeton University for further instruction, and completed his course there February 3, 1918. He was then assigned to duty at Camp Dick, Dallas, Tex., from which post he was transferred to Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where he received his commission as second lieutenant, Air Service, Officers' Reserve Corps, as of June 15, 1918. He was immediately assigned to duty there as an instructor in aviation. On July 2, 1918, while he was teaching a cadet to operate an airplane at Medway, Ohio, both were injured, and Lieutenant Bradley died at Wilbur Wright Field on July 4, 1918. Burial was at Groton, Mass., with military honors, in charge of fellow officers and members of the Massachusetts State Guard.

Lieutenant Bradley was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and Theta Chapter of Theta Chi Fraternity. He was unmarried and is survived by his parents, sisters Ada and Selina K., and brothers William G. and Henry B., all of Groton, Mass.



WILLIAM BROWN

1890-1918

WILLIAM BROWN, *Private, 8th Company, 2d Training Battalion, 154th Depot Brigade, U. S. Army*; son of Simpson and Elizabeth Brown; born August 22, 1890, in Clay County, Ind., near the town of Brazil. He was educated in the public schools of Clay County and Brazil, Ind., graduated from the Brazil Business University, and took courses in Strayer's Business College and the Washington School of Accountancy, of Washington, D. C.

He entered the Government service January 25, 1912, as a clerk in the Division of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department. On March 23, 1914, he was transferred to the appointment clerk's office, Department of Agriculture; on April 5, 1915, to the Office of Experiment Stations; and, on August 11, 1916, to the States Relations Service. On June 27, 1917, he was appointed in the Bureau of Public Roads, at Portland, Oreg. On May 22, 1918, he enlisted as yeoman in the Naval Militia and was honorably discharged October 22, 1915. While in Washington, D. C., he was a member of the Sunday school of McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church.

He entered the military service June 26, 1918, at Portland, Oreg., and went at once to Camp Meade, Md., for training. Here he was assigned to the 8th Company, 2d Training Battalion, 154th Depot Brigade, as a private, Army Serial Number 3124044. Having satisfactorily passed his examinations, he was about to be sent to an officers' training school, but while engaged in office work in the camp he was stricken with Spanish influenza, resulting in pneumonia, which caused his death in the Base Hospital October 2, 1918. The remains were sent to Brazil, Ind., and were buried October 7, 1918, in the cemetery of the church he joined in youth, Posey Township Lutheran, about four miles southwest of Brazil. He was buried with military honors by a detail from Camp Rose, Terre Haute, Ind.

Private Brown is survived by his parents, and sister, Mrs. Grover Parrish, of Brazil, Ind.; two sisters, Mrs. Charles Lautenschlager and Mrs. Fred Roeschlein, of Staunton, Ind.; and two brothers, Harvey Brown, of Kenaston, Canada, and K. H. Brown, of Seguin, Tex.



STEPHEN CARROLL BROWNING

1896-1918

STEPHEN CARROLL BROWNING, *Private, Company A, 341st Machine Gun Battalion, 89th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Duff and Maggie L. Browning; born January 28, 1896, in Clinton County, Mo. He was educated in the public schools of New Hampton, Mo., and graduated from the high school there in 1914.



For a time he was engaged in farming in Harrison County, Mo., and on May 14, 1917, entered the Government service as a clerk in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at Camp Pike, Ark., where he remained until November 3, 1917. He was appointed lay inspector (Grade 1) in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and was assigned to duty as such in the bureau force at Omaha, Nebr., December 3, 1917.

On April 26, 1918, he entered the United States Army at Omaha, Nebr., and was trained at Camp Funston, Kans., as a

private, Army Serial Number 2175016, in Company A, 341st Machine Gun Battalion, 89th Division. With his organization he embarked for France June 30, 1918, and was engaged in the Lucey sector (Lorraine) and in the St. Mihiel offensive. In the offensive, when his company advanced to fill up a gap that was opening between two American divisions, the company received the direct fire of the enemy, and Browning was struck by an enemy missile and instantly killed September 13, 1918. It is believed that his body was recovered and buried in the cemetery at Xammes, a small town near-by, but this has not been confirmed, and his exact resting place is not known by the War Department.

Private Browning was a member of the Christian Church. He was married to Miss Frances Prehal in January, 1918; a child, Carroll, Jr., was born one month after his father's death. He is survived by his widow, son, and brother, W. L. Browning, all of Omaha, Nebr.; and his parents, residing in New Hampton, Mo.

WALTER ANTHONY BYRON

1893-1918

WALTER ANTHONY BYRON, *Private, Company H, 13th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps*; son of Walter and Esther Byron; born November 6, 1893, in Fall River, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Fall River and at Herrick's School of Civil Service in that city. He was a practical machinist and was so employed for a time.

On September 5, 1917, he entered the Government service as lay inspector (Grade 1), in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and was stationed in New York City. On June 21, 1918, he was granted a furlough to enter the Marine Corps.

He was accepted for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps June 27, 1918, sworn into service July 4, at Parris Island, S. C., where he was assigned to Company H, 13th Regiment, as a private, and sent to Quantico, Va. He embarked on the U. S. S. *Von Steuben* at Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1918, and arrived at Brest, France, September 25. Having been stricken with pneumonia on board ship, he was immediately transferred to Base Hospital No. 5, United States Navy, where he died October 1, 1918. Military burial was given in Kerfautras Cemetery, Lambezelle, Finisterre, but the remains were reinterred August 30, 1922, in Grave 14, Row 38, Block B, Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne, France.

Private Byron had an excellent service record and was a qualified marksman. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Rose Babcock and Miss Jessie Byron, of New York City; and two brothers, Charles and Albert, of Providence and Newport, R. I., respectively.



HAROLD LEROY CAMPBELL

1893-1918

HAROLD LEROY CAMPBELL, *Private, 2d Company, Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, U. S. Army*; son of William R. and Eugenia G. Campbell; born July 16, 1893, in Bismarek, N. Dak. He was educated in the public schools at Little Falls, Minn., where he graduated from the high school and attended business college, taking the stenographic course.



From 1915 to 1916 he was employed as a stenographer in Omaha, Nebr., and from January to May, 1917, in Kansas City, Mo. He entered the Government service May 2, 1917, as clerk (stenographer and typist), in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and was stationed in the Kansas City, Kans., offices of that bureau, until he gave up his position to go into military service.

On December 15, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as a private, Army

Serial Number 1867273, in 2d Company, Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. In the summer of 1918 he was sent to France with his organization, and about two weeks after his arrival there he became seriously ill and was transferred to a hospital in Brest, France, where he died August 2, 1918, and was buried in a military cemetery there. On December 27, 1921, the remains were returned to the United States and reinterred in Grave 1456-A, Section 27, U. S. National Cemetery, Springfield, Mo.

Private Campbell is survived by his parents, a brother, and two sisters. His mother resides in Randall, Minn.

HARDY VICTOR CARTER

1890-1918

HARDY VICTOR CARTER, *Private, 68th Company, 6th Group, Main Training Depot, Machine Gun Training Center, U. S. Army*; son of Joseph W. and Mary M. Carter; born February 2, 1890, in Sunny Hill, La. He was educated in the local schools and graduated from the State Normal School of Louisiana. He was a teacher in the public schools, and was principal of the high school at Pioneer, La., for four years. During three summer terms he attended the courses at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, and would have completed his training there in a few months if it had not been interrupted by the World War.

He entered the Government service April 1, 1918, as assistant emergency demonstration agent for the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Extension Department of Louisiana State University, and carried on his work in Avoyelles Parish, La., until he entered the military service.

Entering the United States Army July 22, 1918, at Oak Grove, La., he was assigned to duty as a private, Army Serial Number 4158532, in the 68th Company, 6th Group, Main Training Depot, Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Ga. He was taken ill there with pneumonia and died October 21, 1918. The remains were taken to his home and buried in the Sunny Hill Cemetery, Sunny Hill, La.

Private Carter was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an enthusiastic Sunday-school worker. He was highly esteemed in his community and was considered by his employers and professional associates to be destined for a brilliant future. He was unmarried and is survived by his parents, residing in Sunny Hill, La.; his sister, Miss Maud L. Carter; and two brothers, Clyde W. and Homer R. Carter.



HARRY AUGUSTUS CHAMBERLAIN

1891-1918

HARRY AUGUSTUS CHAMBERLAIN, *Second Lieutenant, Company F, 326th Infantry, 82d Division, U. S. Army*; son of Harry E. and Mildred Chamberlain; born June 23, 1891, in Lock Haven, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Lock Haven until he moved with his parents to Johnstown, Pa., where he graduated from the high school in 1910. He graduated also from Pennsylvania State College in 1914, with the degree of B. S. in Forestry. There he was prominent in athletics and a member of Pi Chapter of the Theta Nu Epsilon Society.



On May 15, 1913, he entered the Government service as forest guard, in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and served in the Superior National Forest, at Ely, Minn., until July 15, 1913. He was again appointed forest guard in 1915 and served in the Carson National Forest, at Taos, N. Mex., from April 30 to August 31.

On July 31, 1916, he was appointed assistant forest ranger, in the Tonto National Forest, at Roosevelt, Ariz., and was promoted to forest ranger August 11, 1916. His appointment was terminated July 31, 1917, on account of his entry into the military service.

On August 4, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army at Phoenix, Ariz., receiving Army Serial Number 172177. He was sent to Fort McDowell, Calif., and was assigned to duty with Company D, 2d Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry). He was promoted through the various grades until he became sergeant, first class, December 1, 1917. On November 12, 1917, he embarked with his organization for France. Having been selected for training in an officers' training camp, he completed his course successfully and was honorably discharged as sergeant, first class, September 30, 1918, and given a commission as second lieutenant. He was assigned to Company F, 326th Infantry, 82d Division, joined his company October 13, 1918, near Fleville and St. Juvin, Argonne Forest, France, and was killed in action four days later. Capt. Robert S. Reid, commanding the company, gives the following account of Lieutenant Chamberlain's activities with his organization:

"We were the only officers with the company and slept together in the same hole. About three o'clock on the morning of October 14 we were ordered back into the fight. Chamberlain did his part like a man and had the following and confidence of his men. Morning after morning we advanced, losing men and fighting with all our power until October 17. We reached our objective about ten o'clock in the morning and were ordered to dig in and hold at all costs. Our position was on a road halfway between St. Juvin and St. Georges. We spent the day there under the heavy shell fire and machine-gun fire. The location of the machine guns was of the greatest importance, so our artillery would be able to shell them and put them out of action if possible. That night Lieutenant Chamberlain organized a patrol and led them (10 men) out through the Ravine aux Pierres, occupied by the enemy, to locate the machine guns and put them out of action so that the battalion could advance the next morning. The patrol ran into an enemy ambush, and Lieutenant Chamberlain and two of the men were killed. He was at the head of the patrol and the first one struck, and died in the arms of a sergeant who was trying to bring him back. The enemy pursued with fixed bayonets, and his body had to be abandoned. Later in the night the sergeant led more men out to rescue the body but had to withdraw, two more men being killed. Three such attempts were made, but the Germans had advanced, and we could not get near his body. We were ordered to withdraw from that position the next morning."

In March, 1922, his burial place having been located, the remains were brought to the United States and reinterred in Grandview Cemetery, at Johnstown, Pa.

He was married July 10, 1917, to Miss Dora Miller, at Pine, Ariz., and had one child, Mildred, born while he was in France, now living at Mineral Wells, Tex. His widow remarried and is now Mrs. Dora Price, of Mineral Wells, Tex. He is survived also by his parents, and brother, Leslie L., living at Johnstown, Pa.; and his uncles, L. J. Chamberlain, living at Shadyside, Pa., B. C. Chamberlain, residing at Ambridge, Pa., and Charles Minsker, of Johnstown, Pa.

Lieutenant Chamberlain was a member of the United Evangelical Church of Moxham, Johnstown, Pa.

RUSSELL WILSON CHAMBERLAIN

1892-1920

RUSSELL WILSON CHAMBERLAIN, *Private, First Class, Battery F, 46th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army*; son of Corwin and Alma Chamberlain; born March 20, 1892, in Marietta, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of that city. For two years he was employed by the United States Reclamation Service and entered the service of the United States Department of Agriculture May 1, 1918, as a laborer for the Bureau of Plant Industry of that department. He was assigned to duty on the Umatilla Experiment Farm at Hermiston, Oreg. On July 3, 1918, he resigned to enter the military service. The superintendent of the station states that Chamberlain was an honest and faithful worker.



On July 5, 1918, he entered the United States Army at Pendleton, Oreg., and was assigned to duty as a private, Army Serial Number 534328, in Battery F, 46th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps.

He was honorably discharged as private, first class, at Camp Lewis, Wash., March 20, 1919, and was then apparently in good health.

He returned to his former position on the experiment farm at Hermiston, but his physical condition made it necessary for him to resign May 22, 1919. Recognizing the fact that his illness was due to his military service, the War Department sent him to St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, Oreg., where he died January 25, 1920. He was buried in the cemetery at Hermiston, Oreg.

Private Chamberlain is survived by five sisters: Mrs. Ruth E. Smith, of Taft, Calif.; Mrs. T. D. Worster and Mrs. J. N. Smith, of Santa Paula, Calif.; Mrs. W. F. Smith, of McKittrick, Calif.; and Mrs. Ralph Hiatt, of Oildale, Calif.

CHARLES HERBERT CHILVERS

1879-1919

CHARLES HERBERT CHILVERS, *Captain, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army*; son of William and Caroline Chilvers; born July 4, 1879, in New York City. He was educated in the public and high schools of that city and graduated as mechanical draftsman. He studied French, German, and English under private tutors. Beginning in 1912 he took a complete course in civil engineering with the International Correspondence School, studied at night, and read extensively. He worked for six months at carpentering and plumbing trades to gain practical experience.

In 1902 he entered the employ of the New York State engineer, and in 1904 was appointed engineer in charge of construction of three roads, and later of the Barge Canal surveys. From 1903 on he was in charge of highway work, his experience covering drafting, hydraulic engineering, reconnaissance, preliminary location and final survey for road, bridge, and canal work, and all branches of designing, construction, and repair work. In 1906 he was appointed assistant engineer, New York State Highway Department, and from 1915 until he entered the employ of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, was in charge of contract plans, specifications, and estimates for road repairs and construction in Division No. 1. On December 17, 1917, he was appointed as draftsman in the district office of the Bureau of Public Roads at Troy, N. Y. On May 16, 1918, he was promoted to highway engineer and in the fall was furloughed for military service.

He was appointed captain, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army, effective October 15, 1918, and was stationed at the Engineer Officers' Camp, Camp Humphreys, Va., where he served until mustered out on January 11, 1919. At this time his physical condition was such that he was unable to return to his duties in the Department of Agriculture, and he was under treatment at Saranac Lake, N. Y., when he contracted pneumonia, and died there April 1, 1919. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, New York City. He is survived by his brother William, of New York City, and sister, Mrs. W. A. Duke, of Bronx, N. Y.



FRANK MAYNARD COLCORD

1890-1918

FRANK MAYNARD COLCORD, *Private, Unassigned, Students' Army Training Corps, U. S. Army*; son of George and Julia Colcord; born March 6, 1890, in Greenville, Ill. He was educated in that city, graduating from

the high school and a preparatory school; graduated from the University of Illinois, at Urbana, with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture; and continued his studies at the University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, receiving the degree of M. S. in Dairying, in February, 1918.

He entered the Government service September 1, 1917, as an agent (emergency district demonstration leader), in the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was stationed at Fremont, Nebr. At his request, his services were terminated February 14, 1918, and on February 15, 1918, he was appointed agent in dairying in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department

of Agriculture, and was stationed at Pullman, Wash. Having decided that his duty to his country called for his service with the armed forces, he resigned his position, although he had already been placed in Class 3-1 (deferred draft) on the recommendation of his official superiors in the Department.

He entered the United States Army at Lincoln, Nebr., October 5, 1918, as a private, Army Serial Number 5203764, and was attached to the Students' Army Training Corps, State College of Washington, at Pullman. There he was stricken with pneumonia and died October 21, 1918. He was buried in Montrose Cemetery, Greenville, Ill.

Private Colcord was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Greenville, Ill., and during his residence in Urbana, Ill., of the McKinley Memorial Student Church. He was also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He is survived by his parents, and sisters, Mary E. and Mabel S. Colcord, and Mrs. Alice Hobbs, all of Greenville, Ill.; a sister, Anna L. Colcord, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and a brother, Edward C. Colcord, of Newark, Ohio.



WILLIS EDWIN COMFORT

1892-1918

WILLIS EDWIN COMFORT, *D. S. C., Captain, Company F, 16th Infantry, First Division, U. S. Army*; son of Lue L. and Jennie Comfort; born January 27, 1892, in Onaga, Kans. He was educated in the public schools of Olsburg and Westmoreland, Kans., and attended high school in both towns. He attended the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, and then taught school for two years. In 1910 he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, took the civil engineering course, and graduated in June, 1914, with the degree of B. S. On June 20, 1915, he entered the Government service as civil engineer student, under the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, and was assigned to drainage investigations, with headquarters at Arkansas City, Kans. The Bureau of Public Roads of the Department took over this work, and on July 1, 1915, Comfort joined the bureau, and was later transferred to the Washington, D. C., office of the bureau, to which he was attached for the next two years.

On June 23, 1916, he enlisted in Company H, 3d District of Columbia Infantry, was mustered into the Federal service June 28, 1916, and was sent to the Mexican Border that fall. He was honorably discharged December 4, 1916, to accept a commission in the United States Army. His resignation from the service of the Department of Agriculture was submitted December 16, 1916, effective December 31.

Accepting commission as second lieutenant, Infantry (provisional), Regular Army, November 30, 1916, he was attached to the 37th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. He was promoted to first lieutenant, Infantry (provisional), same date, and to captain, Infantry (temporary), National Army, August 5, 1917. On October 4, 1917, he was commissioned captain, Infantry (provisional), Regular Army, and was assigned to Company F, 16th Infantry. He attended the Officers' Training School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from January to March, 1917, and graduated on March 28.

Captain Comfort sailed for overseas service June 14, 1917, and his organi-



zation became a part of the First Division of the American Expeditionary Force, the headquarters arriving in France June 27, 1917. His active service included the Sommerville sector, southeast of Nancy, October 21 to November 20, 1917; Ansauville sector, January 15 to April 3, 1918; Cantigny sector (Picardy) and Battle of Cantigny, April 25 to July 7, 1918; Montdidier-Noyon defensive; and Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18, 1918.

Captain Comfort commanded the company which received the shock of the first German raid against American troops, November 3, 1917, in which raid three of his men, James B. Gresham, Thomas F. Enright, and Merle D. Hay, were killed, five wounded, and twelve taken prisoners. In the Saturday Evening Post of December 29, 1917, an extensive account of this action is given. The article states that Captain Comfort was at a listening post when the bombardment started, that a shell bursting near him stunned him into unconsciousness, but that he soon recovered and returned to his men. It is said that he took more chances than any member of his company in making his way to the first-line trenches to telephone during the heaviest part of the bombardment and the return trip to his men. A perfect hell of shells was raging, but he won through. Heroic work on his part in attempting to rescue a soldier partly covered with debris is mentioned in the article. For his action on this occasion he was given a military decoration by the French Government.

In his last letter to his parents, Captain Comfort wrote: "If it should happen that I receive that highest of decorations, one of the little wooden crosses now dotting the fields of France, I want you to meet it as cheerfully as I shall. I no longer fear death. I have seen something of it, and it is not the worst thing that can happen to one. I think I can meet death with a smile, and I want you to feel the same about it."

He entered his last service on July 18, 1918, when he was severely wounded in action near Soissons, France, and died the same day. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, with the following citation:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. After being severely injured, he refused to be evacuated, but energetically led his company forward to its objective, and maintained it there until he was mortally wounded."

His remains were returned to the United States October 6, 1928, and reinterred in Sunset Cemetery at Manhattan, Kans.

His name is inscribed on the temple erected in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., to the memory of the District of Columbia men who lost their lives in the World War.

Captain Comfort was a member of the First Baptist Church of Manhattan and was unmarried. He is survived by his mother, living in Lyons, Kans.; his sister, Mrs. Bernice Bird, of Great Bend, Kans.; and his brother, George A., of Chicago, Ill.

WILFRED COTE

1893-1918

WILFRED COTE, *Mechanic, Company G, 56th Infantry, 7th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Edmon and Octavie Cote; born August 1, 1893, in Chicago, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and completed two years in mathematics in high school there.

On November 19, 1917, he entered the Government service as lay inspector, (Grade 1), in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, stationed at Chicago. He resigned April 27, 1918, to enter the military service.

Inducted into the military service at Chicago May 2, 1918, he was assigned as private, Army Serial Number 479593, to Company G, 56th Infantry, 7th Division. On August 3, 1918, he sailed from the United States for overseas service. He was appointed mechanic September 1, 1918. He served in the Puvenelle sector (Lorraine) and was killed in action November 1, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. His remains were later brought to the United States and reinterred in Grave 2186, World War Section, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va.

He is survived by two brothers, Napoleon and Edmon, of Chicago, Ill.



ERROL DWIGHT CRITTENDEN

1887-1918

ERROL DWIGHT CRITTENDEN, *Private, 108th Infantry, 27th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Shelton E. and Mary C. Crittenden; born January 25, 1887, in LeRoy, N. Y. He was educated in the local schools of LeRoy

and the Mechanics' Institute of Rochester, N. Y., and completed a course in forestry at the University of Idaho, at Moscow. He entered the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, June 3, 1912, as scaler in the St. Joe and Kaniksu National Forests (St. Maries, Idaho); was appointed as forest guard, May 1, 1913, on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest (Idaho); and August 1, 1916, as scaler on the St. Joe National Forest, and the Lolo National Forest (Missoula, Mont.). He was furloughed July 8, 1918, to enter the military service.

The supervisor of the St. Joe National Forest said of Crittenden: "He is attentive, loyal, industrious, conscientious, painstaking, honest, and can be

depended upon to carry out instructions. He met some unusual problems."

Entering the United States Army July 22, 1918, at Batavia, N. Y., he was assigned as private, Army Serial Number 3675122, to Headquarters Company, 312th Engineers, 87th Division. On August 24, 1918, he sailed for overseas service and was transferred to the 108th Infantry, 27th Division. He was stricken with pneumonia and died October 15, 1918, at Camp Infirmary, Rest Camp No. 1, Base Section No. 2, S. O. S., A. E. F. He was buried with military honors in Cemetery Carbon Blanc, Gironde, France. The remains were reinterred November 13, 1920, in Machpelah Cemetery, LeRoy, N. Y. The United States Geographic Board, on May 7, 1919, named a peak in his honor: Crittenden; peak (altitude 6,400 feet), sec. 15, T. 46 N., R. 7 E., Idaho-Montana State line, Shoshone County, Idaho, and Missoula County, Mont.

Private Crittenden was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Stone Church, N. Y. He is survived by his parents, of LeRoy, N. Y., and three brothers and two sisters: Ralph C., of LeRoy, N. Y.; Stuart S., of East Pembroke, N. Y.; Sergeant Fay E., of Hyde Park, N. Y.; Mrs. William Snyder, of Bergen, N. Y.; and Miss Helen Crittenden, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.



HAROLD SYLVESTER DAY

1896-1918

HAROLD SYLVESTER DAY, *Electrician, Third Class (Radio) U. S. Naval Reserve*; son of William A. and Nettie B. Day; born July 3, 1896, in Oshkosh, Wis. He was educated in the public schools of that city and graduated from high school there.

Having studied telegraphy while working for the Western Union Telegraph Co. after school hours and on Saturdays, he was employed for three years as telegrapher by the Soo Line Railroad Co., at Oshkosh.

He entered the Government service May 16, 1917, as telegraph operator in the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, and served as such in Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and Houston, Tex., until furloughed to enter the naval service.

On July 1, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve as electrician, third class (radio), at the Navy Recruiting Station, Houston, Tex., and reported for active duty July 3, 1918, at New Orleans, La. While on duty at Galveston, Tex., he was stricken with pneumonia and died December 6, 1918, in the John Sealy Hospital, that city. On December 11, 1918, he was buried in the Riverside Cemetery, Oshkosh, Wis.

He was unmarried and is survived by his parents and a brother, Ralph R. Day, all of Oshkosh, Wis.



CORNELIUS A. DRISCOLL

1889-1918

CORNELIUS A. DRISCOLL, *Private, First Class, Company A, 6th Ammunition Train, 6th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Denis and Mary J. Driscoll; born October 21, 1889, in Washington, D. C. He was educated in the Immaculate Conception School at Eighth and N Streets, NW., Washington, D. C., and was employed for a time in the pipe-fitting trade.



On December 22, 1917, he entered the Government service as a skilled laborer, in the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., where he was employed until he was accepted for military service.

Entering the United States Army May 2, 1918, he was assigned as private, Army Serial Number 445841, to Company A, 6th Ammunition Train, 6th Division. On July 14, 1918, he sailed for overseas service and served with his organization in France. He was stricken with pneumonia, died November 4, 1918, in Base Hospital 114, Fleury-sur-aire, and was buried at Montfaucon, Argonne, France. His remains were later brought to the United States and reinterred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

His name is inscribed on the temple erected to the memory of the District of Columbia men who lost their lives in the World War. This temple stands among the trees in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. A memorial tree has been planted on Sixteenth Street, NW., in Washington, D. C., in his honor. Beside it stands a cement post bearing a bronze shield, on which his name and military service are recorded.

Private Driscoll was a member of the Knights of Columbus and was unmarried. He is survived by his mother, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary J. McDonnell and Mrs. Agnes Fortwengler, all of Washington, D. C.

MACK GOWAN DYESS

1890-1918

MACK GOWAN DYESS, *Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, U. S. Army*; son of Frank S. and Elizabeth McRae Dyess; born March 25, 1890, in Waynesboro, Miss. He was educated in the public schools of Laurel, Miss., was a freshman in Mississippi State College, at Clinton, a sophomore at L. I. I., Ruston, La., and also at Mississippi A. & M. College, Starkville, Miss. He completed his course at the last-mentioned college in May, 1917, with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture.

On July 1, 1917, he entered the Government service as field assistant, Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, in cotton-boll-weevil investigations. On January 1, 1918, he was appointed cotton entomologist, but resigned February 11 to enter the States Relations Service of the Department, as assistant emergency demonstration agent, effective February 16. He was assigned to duty in East Carroll, Madison, and Tensas Parishes, La., with headquarters at Lake Providence. On May 15, 1918, he entered the Officers' Training Camp, at Camp Pike, Ark., as a private (candidate) and was transferred to Camp Taylor, Ky., June 14, 1918. After receiving his commission as second lieutenant, Field Artillery, effective October 16, 1918, he received orders to proceed to Camp Jackson, with four days' furlough en route to permit him to visit his home in Laurel, Miss. When he reached his home he was seriously ill with influenza and died there October 22, 1918. He was buried in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Laurel, Miss.

Lieutenant Dyess was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Laurel and was unmarried. He is survived by his parents, of Laurel, and seven brothers and sisters: Willie C. Dyess, of Waynesboro, Miss.; W. B. Dyess, of Mobile, Ala; F. E. Dyess, of Ellisville, Miss.; and Mrs. W. H. Richie, Mrs. W. H. McBride, Mrs. L. B. Geddie, and Miss Nannie Dyess, all of Laurel, Miss.



RUDOLPH ELMER

1896-1918

RUDOLPH ELMER, *Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. Army*; son of Dr. John U. and Marie R. Elmer; born April 22, 1896, in Egg Harbor City, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of that city, graduated from Atlantic City, N. J., High School in 1913, and also from Rutgers University, N. J., in 1917 with a degree of B. S. in Chemistry.

For several months after leaving college he was employed as assistant chief analyst by the Monsanto Chemical Works of St. Louis, Mo.

On November 26, 1917, he entered the Government service as junior chemist (analytical), with the Insecticide and Fungicide Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the Bureau of Chemistry laboratories at Washington, D. C., where he was on duty until he entered the military service.

He had made application for admission to an officers' training camp before

receiving notification that he had been placed in Class 3-1 (deferred draft). When ordered to report to the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Meade, Md., he reported there for military duty May 15, 1918, as a private (candidate). About July, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., where he was commissioned second lieutenant of Infantry August 26, 1918. In September, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., where he contracted pneumonia and died October 11, 1918. He was buried in City Cemetery, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Lieutenant Elmer was a member of the Moravian Church of Egg Harbor City, N. J., of the Alumni Associations of Egg Harbor City Schools and Atlantic City High School, of the Beta Theta Phi Fraternity, and of the Chemistry Club of Rutgers University.

He is survived by his mother, of Egg Harbor City, N. J., two sisters, and three brothers.



FRANK THOMAS JOHN FAGAN

1891-1918

FRANK THOMAS JOHN FAGAN, *Sergeant, First Class, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army*; son of Matthias E. and Margaret A. Fagan; born October 27, 1891, in Washington, D. C. He was educated in the public schools of that city.

On July 1, 1907, he entered the Government service as a messenger boy in the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, was promoted to minor clerk, and was transferred, January 1, 1912, to the United States Department of Agriculture, as clerk (minor). He was rapidly promoted until on November 1, 1917, he became clerk, Class 1, in charge of the filing section of the Office of the Solicitor of the Department. He was granted a furlough to enter the military service.

On February 14, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Army as a private in the Ordnance Department. He was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service and was promoted to sergeant, first class. While on duty he was stricken with pneumonia, and died in St. Mary's Hospital, Niagara Falls, N. Y., November 22, 1918. He was buried in Section D, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D. C. His name is inscribed on the temple erected to the memory of the District of Columbia men who lost their lives in the World War. This temple stands among the trees in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. A memorial tree has been planted on Sixteenth Street, NW., in Washington, D. C., in his honor. Beside it stands a cement post bearing a bronze shield, on which his name and military service are recorded.

Sergeant Fagan was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church of Washington, D. C. He is survived by his brother, George M. Fagan, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and three sisters: Mrs. Margaret M. de Gryse, of Ottawa, Canada; Miss Gertrude L. Fagan, of New York City; and Mrs. Virginia V. Clements, of Silver Spring, Md.



LEONARD ORLANDO FENN

1897-1918

LEONARD ORLANDO FENN, *Private, 11th Company, Infantry, Replacement and Training Troops, U. S. Army*; son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fenn; born January 23, 1897, in Walnut, Ill. He was educated in the public schools there and graduated from the high school at Brookings, S. Dak. He took a three-year course at South Dakota State College of Agriculture and specialized in creamery studies. During this time he was a cadet in the military organization of the college.



On April 3, 1918, he entered the Government service as an assistant emergency demonstration agent in the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Hot Springs, S. Dak. Receiving a furlough from that work, he entered the United States Army August 28, 1918, at Hot Springs, S. Dak., as a private, Army Serial Number 4500901, 11th Company, Infantry, Replacement

and Training Troops. He was sent to Camp Funston, Kans., and from there, on September 25, 1918, to Camp Grant, Ill., for training in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He was stricken with pneumonia, died at Camp Grant October 4, 1918, and was buried in the family cemetery at Brookings, S. Dak.

Private Fenn is survived by his widow, Mrs. Chatta E. Fenn, of Rochford, S. Dak., and his parents, who reside in Brookings, S. Dak.

DONALD R. FRAZIER

1896-1918

DONALD R. FRAZIER, *Private, First Class, 369th Aero Squadron, U. S. Army*; son of Frederick A. and Annie D. Frazier; born May 30, 1896, at Seattle (Ballard), Wash. He was educated in the grade schools of Portland, Oreg., and Seattle, Wash., and would have graduated from Ballard High School, Seattle, in June, 1917, but he left school to accept employment with the Forest Service. He was planning to enter the University of California on his return from service in the World War. He loved nature and was looking forward to forestry work as his life profession.

On August 16, 1916, he entered the Government service as forest guard in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in the Bull Run District of the Oregon National Forest. During the summer and fall of 1917 he was stationed in the Wapinitia District on trail construction and as patrolman at the Bonny Butte Lookout. During that fall he was in charge of the crew of firefighters at the large forest fire at Boulder Creek. His supervisor found him very able and enthusiastic and considered him a very promising young man. He was a favorite with all the forest officers with whom he was associated and stood well with the public. On September 21, 1917, he left the Forest Service to enter the military service.

Enlisting in the United States Army at Fort McDowell, Calif., November 28, 1917, he was assigned to duty as mechanician, Army Serial Number 287810, in the aviation section. Later he was ordered to Kelly Field, Tex., where he was assigned to the 168th Aero Squadron, was then transferred to the 23d Aero Squadron, at Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., and again to the 369th Aero Squadron, with which he sailed for England, arriving there in March, 1918. He was rated as a private, first class, and given duty at the Northolt Aerodrome, Ruislip, England. While working on an airplane there he was accidentally killed April 19, 1918, having been struck by the propeller of the plane on which he was working.

He was buried in Brookwood Cemetery, England, but the remains were brought to the United States May 29, 1920, and reinterred June 5, 1920, in



Grave 876-A, in the National Cemetery, San Francisco, Calif. He is believed to have been the first A. E. F. soldier whose remains were brought from Europe for burial there.

Private Frazier was the first of his high-school companions to make the supreme sacrifice in the World War. The Class Year Book gave the first page to his picture and a tribute to his character. He had been the center on their basket-ball team and was active in his school's interests. He was also active in church work in a number of cities. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Highland Congregational Church of Portland, Oreg., and was remembered by classes with which he affiliated in Seattle, Wash., and in Dufur, Oreg., in each of which places memorial services were held in his honor.

Private Frazier was an unusually large man, 6 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and weighed 216 pounds. He was said to have been the tallest man in the American Expeditionary Force. His picture appeared in Leslie's Magazine almost simultaneously with his death. Because of his height and strength, it is said that he was the only man in his organization who alone could start the propellers of the airplanes as they were handled at that time.

His comrades testify to a uniform cheeriness, to a looking forward to the time of return to the mountains he loved, and to a good nature not resenting the many jokes made regarding his unusual height.

The United States Geographic Board named a mountain in his honor in the following words: Frazier; mountain (5,076 feet high), secs. 8 and 17, T. 5 S., R. 7 E., Clackamas County, Oreg. (not Shell Rock). After Donald Frazier, United States forest guard, who died in military service during the Great War.

Private Frazier is survived by his parents, a brother, Alfred E., and maternal grandmother, Mrs. S. Hafer, all of Berkeley, Calif.; a brother, William Holl Frazier, of Blaine, Wash.; and a paternal grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Frazier, of Hood River, Oreg.

ROBERT P. FRIEDMAN

1897-1918

ROBERT P. FRIEDMAN, *Private, Company A, 102d Engineers, 27th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Samuel and Rose Friedman; born September 3, 1897, in Grodno, Russia. He was a citizen of the United States through the naturalization of his father.

He was educated in the public schools and high school of Brooklyn, N. Y., and took a two-year course of study in the College of the City of New York.

On April 6, 1916, he entered the Government service as assistant observer in the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, and was stationed at Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C. He was given military leave to enter the World War.

Enlisting in the North Carolina National Guard April 24, 1917, he was mustered into the United States service May 1, 1917, and was assigned as private, Army Serial Number 1201401, to Company A, 102d Engineers, 27th Division.

On May 17, 1918, he sailed for overseas service. He was in active combat at Dickebusch Lake and Scherpenberg sector (Flanders), Belgium. On July 13, 1918, he was killed in battle and is said to have been the first soldier of his division to die in battle. He was buried in Sijssenthoek Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium, but his remains were removed to the United States about April 11, 1921, and reinterred in Mount Neboh Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Private Friedman is survived by his parents, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.



RAY LIVINGSTONE GREATHOUSE

1888-1919

RAY LIVINGSTONE GREATHOUSE, *Corporal, Company A, 362d Infantry, 91st Division, U. S. Army*; son of James and Nancy E. Greathouse; born November 6, 1888, in Rockport, Ind.

He was educated in the public schools of Michigan and Indiana. On July 1, 1912, he was appointed forest guard in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in the Beartooth Forest, Mont., serving until September 30, 1912. He was reappointed forest guard June 1, 1913, appointed assistant forest ranger June 1, 1914, and forest ranger August 11, 1916, and assigned to the Jefferson National Forest, Mont., where he served until furloughed for military service.

On October 4, 1917, he entered the United States Army and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., as private, Company A, 362d Infantry, 91st Division. Promoted to corporal, he sailed for France in July, 1918, and saw a great

deal of active fighting. Ten times he "went over the top," each time returning in safety. The eleventh time, during the advance on Chateau Thierry, August 13, 1918, he was severely wounded, losing his arm from shrapnel fire and suffering serious injuries to his throat. He was treated at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. On January 27, 1919, he was discharged and given his release from military service, at the U. S. Army Convalescent Center, Camp Lewis, Wash. Although far from normal, he was restored to duty in the Jefferson National Forest February 16, 1919. While on duty in his forest-ranger cabin at the Blake Creek Ranger Station in the Big Snowy Mountains, he died suddenly March 12, 1919, as a result of strangulation due to his wounds. He was buried at Judith Gap, Mont.

The United States Geographic Board has named Greathouse Peak in his honor, a mountain about 8,700 feet high, near the south boundary of Fergus County, Mont., in the Great Snowy Mountains, on the west side of Half Moon Pass, near lat. $46^{\circ} 46'$, long. $109^{\circ} 21'$.

He is survived by his mother, now Mrs. Nancy E. Clark, of Fromberg, Mont.

ARTHUR THOMAS HARRIS

1895-1918

ARTUR THOMAS HARRIS, *Coxswain, U. S. Coast Guard*; son of Louis and Vera Harris; born July 3, 1895, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was educated in Public School No. 27, of Brooklyn, and in September, 1908, entered the Preparatory High School, Townsend Harris Hall, connected with the College of the City of New York, where he studied for three years.

On October 11, 1911, he entered the Government service as laboratory apprentice in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C. On June 1, 1912, he was promoted to junior laboratory helper, and on December 31, 1913, resigned his position. He returned to his studies in Townsend Harris Hall, from which he graduated. On June 1, 1914, he reentered the Government service as laboratory aid, in the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

In September, 1914, he took evening classes at George Washington University, in the District of Columbia, entering as a candidate for the degree of B. S. in Chemistry and transferring by certificate from the College of the City of New York. He completed a course in chemistry in the year 1914-15, and returned to the university for the second semester of the year 1916-17, but withdrew February 4, 1917, and returned to his home in New York. He resigned his position in the Geological Survey February 15, 1917.

Reentering the Government service February 16, 1917, as laboratory assistant in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, he was assigned to duty in the U. S. Barge Office Building, Battery Park, New York City. He registered for one course at the College of the City of New York in the spring term of 1917, but was unable to complete it as he had entered the naval service of the United States, being furloughed from his bureau for that reason.

Enlisting in the United States Coast Guard, as an ordinary seaman, May 5, 1917, at the New York Recruiting Office, he was transferred the following day to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. On



August 6, 1917, he was transferred to the Coast Guard Cutter *Tampa*. He was given the rating of seaman April 1, 1918, and an acting rating as coxswain September 1, 1918.

The *Tampa*, acting as part of the United States Navy, sailed from New York City September 15, 1917, for service in European waters. She proceeded to Gibraltar and was assigned to duty with the division of vessels escorting convoys from Gibraltar to England. The *Tampa* was lost with all hands on the evening of September 26, 1918. It is believed to have been sunk by a submarine. Two bodies in naval uniforms were later found but could not be identified, and Harris was lost with his shipmates.

He was not married and is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Jane Harris Brown, of Porterville, Calif., and Mrs. Selma Harris Traphagen, of Coronado, Calif.

HERBERT HAROLD HARVEY

1895-1918

HERBERT HAROLD HARVEY, *Private, 8th Company of Recruits, 20th Engineers (Forestry), U. S. Army*; son of Louis and Clara L. Harvey; born December 4, 1895, in Dulzura, Calif. He was educated in the public schools there. He finished a course in steam engineering through the American School of Correspondence, Chicago, Ill., and received his diploma just before entering the United States Army in 1917.

His first appointment in the Government service was in 1913, when he was for a short time connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, assisting in the construction of the fence along the international boundary between Campo and Jacumba Valley in southern California. On May 2, 1917, he was appointed a forest guard in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and was assigned for duty to the Cleveland National Forest, with headquarters at Descanso, Calif. On November 4, 1917, he was granted a furlough to enter the military service.

Entering the United States Army December 11, 1917, he was sent to Fort McDowell, Calif., where he was assigned as a private to the 20th Engineers (Forestry). On January 8, 1918, he was assigned to the 8th Company of Recruits at Camp American University, Washington, D. C. En route to Washington, he was taken ill with measles, and on arriving in Washington was taken to Walter Reed General Hospital, where he developed pneumonia. He died in the hospital January 30, 1918, and his remains were returned to California and buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, San Diego.

Private Harvey was unmarried and is survived by his mother, residing in San Diego, and ten brothers and sisters: Louis N., Francis A., Paul Q., Henry T., Eugene V., Philip C., Donald L., and Elizabeth May Harvey, and Mrs. Lorna Messenger, all of San Diego, Calif., and Clarence L. Harvey, of Los Angeles, Calif.



LEO WILLIAM HEFFNER

1897-1917

LEO WILLIAM HEFFNER, *Private, Company B, First Field Battalion, Signal Corps, U. S. Army*; son of William C. and Rose A. Heffner; born March 6, 1897, near Bethesda, Md. He was educated in the public schools of Bethesda.



Entering the Government service March 24, 1913, as a laborer in the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, he was assigned to duty at the Plant Introduction Field Station, near Rockville, Md. He was out of the service from November 19, 1913, until April 1, 1914, when he was reappointed and continued his former duties until he resigned on April 10, 1917, to enter the military service. His superior officers in the Department of Agriculture state that Heffner's services to the Department were marked by industry and faithful performance of duty.

Enlisting April 11, 1917, in the United States Army at Washington Barracks, D. C., he was assigned to duty as a private in Company B, First Field Battalion, Signal Corps, Fort Bliss, Tex. There he was stricken with pneumonia and died May 22, 1917. He was buried in Grave 18990, World War Section, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va.

Private Heffner is survived by seven sisters: Mrs. George W. Schaeffer and Mrs. Fred Offutt, both of Bethesda, Md.; Mrs. W. F. Flack, Mrs. Rose Gulick, Mrs. Edna Lombard, and Mrs. Bernard Mossugh, all of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Milan Roche, of Glen Echo, Md.

HARRY HENRY HUBBARD

1888-1918

HARRY HENRY HUBBARD, *Wagoner, Supply Company, 356th Infantry, 89th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Alfred O. and Catherine Hubbard; born October 14, 1888, in Garnett, Kans. He was educated in grade and high schools in Garnett, Kans. He graduated from the Kansas City Veterinary College of Kansas City, Mo., and from the Post Graduate Breeding School of that college, and was engaged for some time in veterinary practice before accepting appointment in the Government service.

Hubbard offered himself for enlistment in the United States Army from Scottsville, Mitchell County, Kans., but failed to pass the physical examination. He entered the Government service October 22, 1917, as veterinary inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and was stationed in Chicago, Ill., until he was assigned to military service.

On February 22, 1918, he entered the United States Army at Beloit, Kans., as wagoner, Army Serial Number 2206497, and was assigned to the Supply Company, 356th Infantry, 89th Division. He sailed for overseas with his organization June 4, 1918, and participated in the Lucey and Euvezien defensives (Lorraine) and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, in France. While serving in the Army of Occupation in Germany, he was stricken with pneumonia, and died December 26, 1918, in a hospital near Trier (Treves), Germany, where he was buried. The remains were later brought to the United States and reinterred, October 31, 1920, in the family lot in the Garnett Cemetery, Garnett, Kans.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity, and was unmarried. He is survived by his parents, residing in Garnett, Kans.



ALLAN HYNSON JENNINGS

1866-1918

ALLAN HYNSON JENNINGS, *Captain, Sanitary Corps, U. S. Army*; son of A. N. Hynson and Mary L. Jennings; born November 9, 1866, in Baltimore, Md. He was educated in private schools of that city.



During 1886 and 1887 he was a special student in the Marine Biological Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University and made studies of marine biology, entomology, and ornithology in the Bahama Islands. In 1888 he rendered volunteer service in the Division of Birds of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1905 he spent six months in the Division of Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, studying in collaboration with Prof. H. F. Osborne and Dr. W. K. Gregory, the taxonomy, biology, and evolution of the living species of horses, asses, and zebras, as well as the ancient dispersion and present distribution of the group.

For several years he practiced agriculture on his own farm on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and also devoted much time to study and travel within the United States, with zoology as the main object, making a considerable collection of birds, fishes, and invertebrates.

From November 9, 1906, to July, 1911, as sanitary inspector and division inspector with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and as entomologist of the Department of Sanitation he made a biological study of the insect fauna of the Canal area with particular reference to mosquitoes and other forms of economic importance; did research work in disease transmission, under the direction of Dr. S. T. Darling; supervised inspection of mosquito-breeding conditions; investigated causes of malarial incidence and recommended control measures as related to mosquito conditions.

He entered the United States Department of Agriculture August 1, 1911, with the title of expert in the Bureau of Entomology, and on March 1, 1914, was appointed entomological assistant, with station at Dallas, Tex. The most notable portion of his work was done from 1912 to 1914, in cooperation with the Robert M. Thompson Pellagra Commission of the New York Post-Graduate School of Tropical Medicine; he had charge of the investi-

gations at Spartanburg, S. C., on the possible relations of insects to the transmission of pellagra. In this connection he made studies in the West Indies of the occurrence of pellagra and the buffalo gnats of the genus *Simulium*. After the conclusion of this work he was engaged in a malaria mosquito survey of the District of Columbia. During this time he lost his wife, whose death greatly affected him.

On September 11, 1917, he entered the United States Army as first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, and was assigned to duty in the Base Hospital, Camp Shelby, Miss., where he was promoted, July 20, 1918, to captain and camp surgeon. In December, 1918, he had received orders to proceed to Hoboken, N. J., for special duty, and was saying his farewells to his fellow officers in an automobile, when, stepping backward, he was run down by a camp ambulance. He was very brave about it and took the entire blame for the accident. His usual courage and philosophy kept him up throughout the medical examinations, but that afternoon he lost consciousness and died about 72 hours later, on December 16, 1918. The orders directing him to proceed to France were signed the day that his body passed through Washington, D. C., en route to Staten Island. He was buried from the Church of the Ascension of Staten Island, where he was married, and interred in the Moravian Cemetery of Staten Island, N. Y., beside his wife and child.

An interesting little incident occurred during the funeral services in front of the chapel at Camp Shelby. A scarlet tanager alighted on the cross on the chapel and gave the sweetest bird call, attracting the attention of every one present, and, at the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, at the moment the casket was lowered the stillness was broken by a loud and joyous bird cry from the near-by woods. It seemed a message of comfort, considering his love for and deep study of bird life.

Captain Jennings was an exceedingly painstaking investigator. He was uniformly courteous and considerate of the feelings of other persons. Capt. N. Riggins, one of his most intimate friends in Camp Shelby, states: "I can not tell you adequately how deeply we all feel this loss."

He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an active member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and of the Washington Entomological Society. He is given credit for the publication of at least ten scientific works, as listed in "Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington," Vol. 21, April, 1919.

He was married to Helen A. Ball of Staten Island and had one son, Allan Kennedy, who died in infancy. He is survived by his sister, Estelle L. Jennings, of New York City; his niece, Mrs. Walter Bissell, of Cleveland, Ohio; and his nephews, Meredith Jennings Reese, of Cleveland, Ohio, and E. Kennedy Reese, of Indianapolis, Ind.

JULIUS LEO JORDAN

1890-1918

JULIUS LEO JORDAN, *Private, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army*; son of John and Elizabeth Jordan; born April 10, 1890, in Antigo, Wis. He was educated in the public schools there and graduated from the

University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture, at Madison, Wis., with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture. He taught agriculture in the high school at Stanley, Wis.



Entering the Government service March 1, 1918, as assistant emergency demonstration agent in the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, he was stationed at Sturgis, Meade County, S. Dak. On July 1, 1918, he was promoted to emergency demonstration agent. His appointment terminated July 20, 1918, to enable him to enter the military service.

Entering the United States Army July 22, 1918, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., he was assigned as private, Army Serial

Number 3955272, to the 43d Company, 163d Depot Brigade, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was promoted to corporal September 3, 1918, and in orders dated September 11, 1918, it was directed that he be transferred as a private to the Chemical Warfare Service at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio, where he reported for duty September 15, 1918, and died of disease on October 15, 1918. His remains were taken to Antigo, Wis., and buried with Masonic and Christian Science services in Memorial Cemetery, Antigo, October 18, 1918.

He was married to Miss Ethel Eaton, at Minneapolis, Minn., March 16, 1918. He had no children, but is survived by his widow, now Mrs. Ethel Eaton Raines, of Long Beach, Calif.; and three brothers, all of Antigo, Wis.—Louis T., Thomas L., who was a corporal in the 62d Infantry, and John A., who was a private in the United States Marine Corps, the two latter having served in the World War.

BARNEY TRAVERS JUSTESEN

1889-1918

BARNEY TRAVERS JUSTESEN, *First Lieutenant, Air Service, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army*; son of William and Harriet Justesen; born November 4, 1889, in Garrison, Utah. He was educated in part in the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, and, while employed in Washington, D. C., took the night law course at Georgetown University, from which he graduated, and later passed the District of Columbia bar examination.

In 1912 he entered the Government service as an employee of the Bureau of Naturalization and was employed by the Philippine Civil Service from July 29, 1913, to November 12, 1916, being attached to the Bureau of Justice of the Philippine Islands. He was transferred, November 13, 1916, to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, as clerk (stenographer and typist) and resigned July 17, 1917, to enter the military service.



On July 27, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army at Fort Myer, Va., for Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, Army Serial Number 33461. He was assigned to active duty August 1, 1917, and received training in aviation at the Georgia State School of Technology. On October 10, 1917, he sailed for overseas and was stationed at Issoudun, France, where he received his instruction in aerial gunnery, and later became instructor. In May, 1918, he was transferred to Tours, France, where he accepted appointment May 25, 1918, as first lieutenant, Air Service, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, and was assigned to active duty as such on June 3, 1918. He acted as staff pilot until he was killed in an airplane accident at Tours, September 14, 1918. He was buried in the A. E. F. Cemetery No. 33, St. Symphorian, Indre et Loire, France. His remains were returned to the United States January 28, 1922, and reinterred in Burial Plot 126-7A, Officers' Section, Presidio National Cemetery, San Francisco, Calif.

Lieutenant Justesen is survived by his parents, residing in Gridley, Calif.

JOHN KASS

1895-1919

JOHN KASS, *Corporal, Supply Company, 340th Infantry, 85th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Peter and Katherine Kass; born February 25, 1895, in Menominee, Mich. He was educated in the public schools of Menominee

and graduated from the high school there in 1912, the valedictorian of a class of 53. He was employed as bookkeeper for the Menominee White Cedar Co., and attended the Twin City Commercial School at night.

On May 1, 1913, he entered the Government service as stenographer and typist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. On November 16, 1916, he was appointed clerk (stenographer and typist) in the Bureau of Markets of that Department, and was transferred to the bureau office in Milwaukee, Wis.

Entering the United States Army April 29, 1918, as private, Army Serial

Number 2045208, he was assigned to the Supply Company, 340th Infantry, 85th Division. He sailed for overseas service July 24, 1918, and served with his organization in France. Shortly after his arrival he was promoted to corporal, and was company clerk for Captain Torgerson of his regiment, until the armistice. Under orders to return to the United States, he was stricken with pneumonia and died in Brest, France, March 31, 1919. His remains were buried in the A. E. F. Cemetery at Finisterre, France. Later the remains were brought to the United States and reinterred, July 25, 1920, with military honors, in the Birch Creek Cemetery, five miles north of Menominee, Mich. Funeral services were held in the Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Birch Creek, Mich.

Corporal Kass was never married and is survived by his parents, residing in Menominee, Mich.; and the following relatives: Brothers, Mathew, Charles and wife, Nicholas and wife, Michael and wife, and sister Katherine, all of Menominee; and brother Peter Kass, Jr., and wife, of Powers, Mich.



THOMAS VICTOR KEEFE

1888-1918

THOMAS VICTOR KEEFE, *Second Lieutenant, Battery C, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, Field Artillery Replacement Draft, U. S. Army*; son of John F. and Catherine E. C. Keefe; born June 30, 1888, in Blossburg, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Blossburg; graduated from the high school there in 1907, from the Mercersburg, Pa., Academy in 1909, and from Pennsylvania State College in 1913, with the second highest award in his class, and with the degree of B. S. in Forestry.

He entered the Forest Service June 14, 1913, as field assistant, stationed in North Carolina, and remained until September 30, 1913. On May 29, 1914, he was appointed forest assistant on the Montezuma National Forest in Colorado; on March 1, 1915, assistant forest ranger and transferred to Sopris National Forest. He was promoted to forest ranger August 11, 1916; to forest assistant June 5, 1917; to deputy forest supervisor October 1, 1917; and was transferred to the Montezuma National Forest May 7, 1918, with headquarters at Aspen, Colo.

On May 15, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Army at Camp Custer, Mich., and attended the Fourth Officers' Training School. He was transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., commissioned second lieutenant August 31, 1918, and assigned to Battery C, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, F. A. R. D. He died of pneumonia at Camp Taylor October 26, 1918. His remains repose in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Blossburg, Pa.

The United States Geographic Board has perpetuated his memory and services by naming for him Keefe Peak, a mountain in the territory where he served the Forest Service so ably. This is approximately 13,500 feet high, in the Holy Cross National Forest, Pitkin County, Colo., between Maroon and Conundrum Creeks, sec. 5, unsurveyed T. 12 S., R. 85 W., near lat. $39^{\circ} 03'$, long. $106^{\circ} 55'$. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, and of Aspen, Colo., Lodge, B. P. O. E. He is survived by his parents, and brothers, Walter L., of Blossburg, Pa.; John F., of Newark, N. Y.; William F., of Hornell, N. Y.; and Valentine, now in Venezuela; and sisters, Mrs. Mary J. Bruielley, of Rochester, N. Y., and Sister M. St. Catherine, of Altoona, Pa.



ARTHUR HART KIEFER

1888-1918

ARTHUR HART KIEFER, *Private, First Class, Company M, 38th Infantry, 3d Division, U. S. Army*; son of Harry H. and Mary Alice Kiefer; born February 11, 1888, in Springfield, Ohio. He completed the high school course at Springfield, and a special course in mechanics, electricity, and design, and engaged in printing. He entered the Government service May 5, 1913, as a printer in the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, in Columbus, Ohio.



Enlisting in the United States Army December 14, 1917, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, he was assigned as private, first class, Army Serial Number 552652, to Company M, 38th Infantry, 3d Division, with station at Camp Greene, N. C. Later he was transferred to Camp Merritt and sailed for overseas service March 29, 1918. Attached to the Intelligence Section of the American Expeditionary Force, he participated in the

Aisne and Champagne-Marne defensives and in the Chateau Thierry defensive sector (Champagne), was wounded in battle July 15, 1918, and died in Field Hospital No. 27 the following day. He was buried in American Cemetery No. 284, 3d Division Cemetery, Chaublain, France. The remains were later brought to the United States and, in September, 1921, reinterred in Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio.

An officer of his company wrote Kiefer's parents that while the wounded were being placed in ambulances for the hospital, although he was the most severely wounded, Kiefer said: "Take the others first. I can wait."

Private Kiefer was an active member of the Y. M. C. A. in Columbus, Ohio, and took a prominent part in athletics and other courses. He was a member of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday School of Springfield, Ohio, and attended the church, where his name appears on the Church Honor Roll of World War heroes. He was also a member and past officer of Champion Council No. 2, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of the Typographical Union. He is survived by his parents, a brother, Frank W. Kiefer, and three sisters: Mrs. Florence K. Seekford, Mrs. Mabel K. Sikes, and Miss Esther Alice Kiefer, all of Springfield, Ohio.

PERRY EUGENE LANTZ

1895-1918

PERRY EUGENE LANTZ, *Landsman for Quartermaster, Aviation Corps, U. S. Navy*; son of L. M. and Clara L. Lantz; born November 3, 1895, in Chicago, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and of Sunnyside, Wash., and graduated from the high school in the latter city. On May 17, 1917, he graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture. He engaged in ranching and was ranch foreman before being employed in the Government service.

On September 12, 1917, he entered the Government service as assistant emergency demonstration agent, in the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, with station in Riverside County, Calif. His appointment was terminated at his request, January 12, 1918, in order that he might enter the naval service.

Entering the United States Navy January 18, 1918, at San Diego, Calif., he was assigned to the Aviation Corps, with the rank of landsman for quartermaster. He died March 8, 1918, of pneumonia, in the United States Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., and was buried with military honors in the Sunnyside Cemetery, Sunnyside, Wash., March 14, 1918.

He was greatly interested in the problems of agriculture, very ambitious, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his pastor holding him in high esteem.

He is survived by his parents, of Sunnyside, Wash., and sister Beatrice, of San Francisco, Calif.



COSMER MAGNUS LEVEAUX

1896-1918

COSMER MAGNUS LEVEAUX, *Corporal, Battery A, 1st Battalion, 119th Field Artillery, 32d Division, U. S. Army*; son of John and Christina Leveaux; born March 9, 1896, in Buttersville, Mich. At the time he entered the military service he was a student in forestry at the Michigan State College of Agriculture, class of 1918.



He entered the Government service May 1, 1916, as forest guard in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, stationed at Ely, Minn., in the Superior National Forest. On September 30, 1916, he left the Forest Service to continue his college work.

He enlisted May 10, 1917, at Lansing, Mich., in Battery A, 1st Battalion, 119th Field Artillery, 32d Division, which consisted of parts of the Michigan and Wisconsin National Guards. On July 18, 1917, he reported for Federal service as private, Army Serial Number 297099.

Promoted to corporal and sent to France,

he participated in several offensives, and while acting as chief of the first section of his battery was killed in battle, August 10, 1918, in Fismes sector (Champagne), northeast of Chateau Thierry, France. He was buried in Cemetery Militaire, on the roadside, about three-fourths of a kilometer north of Chery-Chartreuse, Department of the Aisne, Grave 30. His remains were later reinterred in Grave 12, Row 34, Block D, American Cemetery at Oise-Aisne location, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne, France.

Corporal Leveaux was a member of Xi Sigma Pi, honorary foresters' fraternity at the Michigan State College of Agriculture, and Ae Theon Society, local college fraternity. He was also a member of the First Congregational Church of Ludington, Mich. On April 6, 1932, the United States Geographic Board named in his honor Leveaux Mountain, altitude 1,625 feet, Cook County, Minn., in sec. 11, T. 59 N., R. 4 W., fourth principal meridian, Superior National Forest.

Corporal Leveaux was unmarried and is survived by his father, brother John F., of Middleport, N. Y., and sisters Mrs. Amy Leveaux Schrader, of Franklinville, N. Y., and Mrs. Carol Leveaux Waldron, of Kensington, Md.

BERT LEWIS

1886-1918

BERT LEWIS, *Corporal, Company B, 30th Engineers, 1st Gas and Flame Regiment, U. S. Army*; son of Henry and Elizabeth Lieginger; born January 22, 1886, at Sheep Ranch, Calaveras County, Calif. He was named "John Herbert Lieginger" but assumed the name of "Lewis" in honor of his maternal grandmother, who raised him. He was educated in the grammar school of Copperopolis, Calif., and later took a special course in penmanship and drafting. For some time he was employed in Canada, and in Utah and Montana, being familiar with ranching.

On May 1, 1907, he entered the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. From 1911 to 1912 he was deputy forest supervisor, and in 1915 and 1917 a fire guard at Mokelumne and Cow Creek, Calif. His last station was at Sonora, on the Stanislaus National Forest, Calif. He entered the military service August 8, 1917.

He volunteered for the 10th Engineers (Forestry) but was accepted, August 13, 1917, for the 20th Engineers (Forestry) as a private, Army Serial Number 181431. Later, he stated that he wanted to see actual service at the front and get to France at an early date, and was accordingly transferred at his own request to Company B, 30th Engineers (1st Gas and Flame Regiment). On December 26, 1917, he sailed for overseas as a corporal. His service was in Flanders, in the Lens defensive sector and Lys defensive. Here, early in April, 1918, he was gassed in an attack but soon returned to duty and, while his lungs were still weak, contracted a severe cold which necessitated his treatment at Base Hospital No. 15, A. E. F., where he arrived May 8. Pneumonia developed and caused his death there May 26, 1918. He was buried May 27, 1918, in American Military Cemetery No. 10, Chaumont, France. His remains were later brought to the United States and reinterred in Soldiers' Plot, Park View Cemetery, Stockton, Calif., June 11, 1921.

Regarding the military record of Lewis, his chum stated: "I can assure you the effect of his work on the Hun was certainly felt by the enemy. He has been in 'active service.'"



Capt. J. B. Carlock, commanding Company B, wrote Lewis's sister: "Corporal Lewis was an exceptionally fine man, very popular in his platoon, and respected by all his officers."

His former supervisor in the Forest Service stated: "We feel his loss keenly, for we always expected him to return and stay with the service. He was sincere and modest, always giving the best that was in him to his work, and was possessed of a nervous, driving energy that would have carried him far in life."

On March 2, 1932, the United States Geographic Board formally named in his honor a group of lakes in the following words: Lewis; a group of three lakes, each about 15 acres in area, Tuolumne County, Calif., in secs. 1 and 12, T. 4 N., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo meridian, in approx. lat. $38^{\circ} 14' N.$, long. $119^{\circ} 43' W.$

Lewis was unmarried and is survived by his parents, a sister, Mrs. Etta Clothier, and a brother, W. H. Lieginger, all of Stockton, Calif.; and his uncle, P. Y. Lewis, of Copperopolis, Calif.

EUGENE RAYMOND McGLAUGHLIN

1893-1918

EUGENE RAYMOND McGLAUGHLIN, *Corporal, 5th Company, 2d Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry), U. S. Army*; son of Patrick and Anise McGlaughlin; born February 26, 1893, in North Lima, Ohio. He was educated in the public and high schools of North Lima, and completed a course in forestry in the Ohio State University. On March 17, 1914, he enlisted in the Ohio National Guard, served on the Mexican Border from July 8, 1916, to March 16, 1917, was furloughed to the National Guard Reserve March 27, and honorably discharged July 14.

Entering the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, May 20, 1917, as forest assistant, he was assigned to the Sioux National Forest, Camp Crook, S. Dak., and later to the Deerlodge National Forest, Anaconda, Mont. His appointment was terminated September 20, 1917. He entered the United States Army September 22, as private, Army Serial Number 172456, Company E (later known as the 5th Company), 2d Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry), and was soon promoted to corporal. He sailed for overseas service November 12, 1917, and served in France. Taken ill from poisoned water, he was sent to Base Hospital No. 15, A. E. F., Chaumont, France, where he died September 15, 1918, and was buried the next day in Cemetery No. 10, A. E. F. The remains were reinterred in Lake Park Cemetery, Youngstown, Ohio.

A comrade, Frank J. Klobucher, also of the Forest Service, stated: "Last night the company held a memorial service and paid the last tribute to 'Old Mac,' who was liked and respected by every man and officer in the command. He was always trying to make life easier for others, and never considered himself. I never heard any one say anything but good about 'Mac.'"

McGlaughlin was a member of the Reformed Church of North Lima, Ohio. He was single and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Anise McGlaughlin Loftus, and her husband, Owen Loftus, of Youngstown, Ohio; two sisters, Mrs. Jessie Masucci and Mrs. Elizabeth Corfee, of Lisbon, Ohio; and five brothers, Paul E., Matthew, Robert E., Fred, and Owen Loftus, Jr.



DOUGLAS CLIFFORD MABBOTT

1893-1918

DOUGLAS CLIFFORD MABBOTT, *Private, 79th Company, 6th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps*; son of George W. and Orra R. Mabbott; born March 12, 1893, at Arena, Iowa County, Wis.



He was educated in the public schools of Stanley, Wis., and graduated from the high school in Baraboo, Wis. He was self-taught in natural history; while engaged in farming at Unity, Marathon County, Wis., he passed creditably two entrance examinations for the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Appointed assistant in economic ornithology in the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, December 1, 1915, he was stationed at Washington, D. C. While thus employed he took a special course in zoology at George Washington University, and became an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1916. While he was connected with

the Bureau of Biological Survey, Mabbott was especially trained to investigate the food habits of wild ducks. He made excellent progress, and left with the bureau, ready for publication, three manuscripts treating of the food habits, respectively, of the three species of teals, of the gadwall and widgeon, and of the pintail and wood duck. These were published as United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 862, entitled "Food Habits of Seven Species of American Shoal-Water Ducks," under date of December 30, 1920. His name appears on the title page as author.

Having enlisted on May 5, 1916, he was mustered into service June 29, 1916, as a member of Company K, 3d Infantry, District of Columbia National Guard. He was honorably discharged September 11, 1916.

On February 1, 1918, he was accepted for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps at Washington, D. C., and was transferred to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C. He enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve February 13 and was assigned to Company A as a private. Qualified as an expert rifleman he joined the casual company of marines at Quantico, Va., April 17. He embarked on the U. S. S. *Henderson* at Philadelphia, Pa., sailed for France April 23, and arrived at Brest May 6, 1918. He was

attached thereafter to the United States Army, Serial Number 306413. He joined the 138th Company, 2d Replacement Battalion, May 17, and on June 11 the 79th Company, 6th Regiment, United States Marine Corps, with which organization he participated in the following battles: June 11 to July 9, Chateau Thierry sector (capture of Hill 142, Bouresches, Belleau Wood); July 18 and 19, Aisne-Marne (Soissons) offensive, where he was slightly wounded; August 9 to 16, Marbache sector, near Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle River; September 12 to 15, St. Mihiel offensive in the vicinity of Thiaucourt, Xammes, and Jaulny. He was killed in action September 15, 1918, at Bois de Montague, St. Mihiel sector.

During his service at the front he was wounded several times, once when his rifle was blown from his hand by a bursting shell, and once while on the way from Belleau Wood to Soissons when the camion in which he was riding was struck by a "Big Bertha," and every man aboard was killed or wounded. He had just recovered from shell shock and resumed his place in the ranks at Soissons. On that last day, with two other marines carrying automatic rifles, he had been detailed to an advanced position to pick off enemy machine gunners, and at 10 a.m. he fell with a rifle bullet through his head. With his last words he exhorted his comrades to hold the ground gained.

He was buried in a military cemetery at Thiaucourt, but the remains were later brought to the United States and reinterred in Grave 3061, in the Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va. His name is inscribed on the temple erected in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., to the memory of the District of Columbia men who lost their lives in the World War. A memorial tree has been planted on Sixteenth Street, NW., in Washington, D. C., in his honor. Beside it stands a cement post bearing a bronze shield, on which his name and military service are recorded.

The records of the United States Marine Corps show that Private Mabbott would have received in due course an honorable discharge with character "Excellent," and his history concludes with the words: "The Marine Corps is proud of Private Mabbott and his record."

Mabbott's immediate superior in the Bureau of Biological Survey commented as follows on his services: "In his office work Mabbott showed tireless application, and he had become very efficient in his special line. Out of doors he was a splendid companion, with a keen eye and ear for nature's wonders. While of an independent nature and original turn of mind, in character he was a most likable, straightforward, and wholesome boy." (From "The Auk," Vol. XXXVI, pp. 153-154, 1919.)

He was unmarried and is survived by his parents, living in Unity, Wis., and the following relatives: Bernard W. and Lorna R. Mabbott, of Unity; Aldro H. Mabbott and Mrs. C. Engle, of Hecla, S. Dak.; and Mrs. O. L. Stinson, of Oshkosh, Wis.

MARCY MORGAN MEADEN

1892-1918

MARCY MORGAN MEADEN, *Private, Company A, 109th Headquarters Train and Military Police, 34th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Meaden; born November 10, 1892, in Wells, Nev. He was

educated in the public schools of Ogden, Utah, to which city he moved with his mother after the death of his father. At the age of 17, he removed to Craig, Colo., and lived with his mother and step-father, Charles C. Ryan, on a mountain homestead. He graduated from an electrical school in Chicago, Ill.

On July 7, 1916, he entered the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, as fire lookout in the Routt National Forest, in the Steamboat Springs district, near Craig, Colo. He served in this capacity until October 10, 1916, and was employed as forest guard from July 1 to August 31, 1917. On September 1, 1917, he was appointed forest ranger, with headquarters at

Craig, and resigned April 26, 1918, to enter the military service.

He entered the United States Army June 24, 1918, at Creed, Colo., was in training at Camp Cody, N. Mex., and transferred to Camp Dix, N. J., where he was assigned to Company A, 109th Headquarters Train and Military Police, as private, Army Serial Number 3655153. He was stricken with Spanish influenza and pneumonia, died September 22, 1918, at Camp Dix, and was buried September 26, 1918, in the Clover Valley Cemetery, at Wells, Nev. On March 2, 1932, the United States Geographic Board named in his honor Meaden Peak, Routt County, Colo., in sec. 5, T. 9 N., R. 86 W., sixth principal meridian, Routt National Forest.

Private Meaden was a member of the Congregational Church and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. C. C. Ryan, of Craig, Colo., and half-brother, Ralph E. Ryan, of Denver, Colo., and the following relatives: Uncles, J. M. Johns, of Neosha Falls, Kans., William Johns, of Buhler, Kans., W. C. Johns, of Cope, Colo., and Joseph Meaden, of Cleveland, Ohio; and aunts, Mrs. Ida J. Ross, of Berkeley, Calif., Mrs. John Barnegrover, of Gridley, Kans., and Mrs. F. D. Bennett, of Joes, Colo.



CARL FREDERICK MILLER

1891-1918

CARL FREDERICK MILLER, *Private (Candidate), Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training Camp, U. S. Army*; son of Charles F. W. and Anna M. Miller; born May 28, 1891, in Syracuse, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and graduated from the high school there. He graduated also from Syracuse University in 1912 with the degree of B. S. in Chemistry, and at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., received the degree of M. S., in 1915.

On November 22, 1912, he entered the Government service as scientist in soil laboratory investigations, in the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and was engaged for some time in making field soil surveys in Florida. On July 27, 1916, he enlisted in Troop A, First Cavalry, National Guard of the District of Columbia, and saw service on the Mexican Border while stationed at San Antonio, Tex. He was honorably discharged March 2, 1917. Enlisting in the United States Army July 31, 1918, as a private, Army Serial Number 2751867, he was assigned to a training camp at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. In September, 1918, he was transferred to the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training Camp, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for final training for a commission. There he was stricken with pneumonia and died October 10, 1918. He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y. His name is inscribed on the temple erected in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., to the memory of the District of Columbia men who lost their lives in the World War. He was a member of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of Scottish Rite Masons, and of Alpha Chi Sigma, national honorary chemical fraternity. He was held in high regard as an expert analyst. He published a number of scientific papers, among others: "Nelsonite," "Composition of the Sediment of Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers," "Sponges as Fertilizers," and "Composition of Bat Guano." He is survived by his father, Charles F. W. Miller, of Syracuse, N. Y., and three sisters: Miss Ella Miller and Mrs. K. O. Klaessig, of Paterson, N. J., and Mrs. C. W. Steene, of Philadelphia, Pa.



CARL OLIN MINOR

1887-1918

CARL OLIN MINOR. *Private. Students' Army Training Corps. Training Detachment, U. S. Army;* son of Henry Harvey and Rebecca Patterson Minor; born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, August 31, 1887.



He was educated in the elementary schools of Hoosier Grove and Reading, Iowa; took a two-year course in the high school of Churdan, Iowa; one year in Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls; two years in the Y. M. C. A. Institute, Washington, D. C.; and two years in liberal arts in the George Washington University, same city. He also took a course in the Columbia School of Drafting, Washington, D. C. Before entering the Government service he was employed as a stenographer in the office of the Des Moines News and in Schenk's law office, Des Moines, Iowa.

On March 1, 1910, he entered the Government service as a clerk in the Patent Office, Interior Department,

Washington, D. C., and served there until December 31, 1910. On January 12, 1911, he was appointed clerk in the Commissary Branch (Quartermaster Corps), War Department, and served there until January 19, 1914, when he was transferred to the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, with the same title.

On July 31, 1918, he entered the United States Army as a private in the Students' Army Training Corps, Training Detachment, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. He had completed his training there, and was about to be transferred to the Officers' Training Camp at Jacksonville, Fla., when he died at Blacksburg on October 23, 1918, of pneumonia. He was buried in Grave 19458, World War section, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va.

His name is inscribed on the temple erected to the memory of the District of Columbia men who lost their lives in the World War. This temple stands among the trees in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. A memorial tree has been planted on Sixteenth Street, NW., in Washington, D. C., in his honor. Beside it stands a cement post bearing a bronze shield, on which his name and military service are recorded.

Private Minor was married in December, 1915, to Miss Isabelle Maynard, of Washington, D. C. He became a member of the University Church of Christ, in 1909, in Des Moines. On coming to Washington he joined the Ninth Street Church, where he met his wife. He was an active worker in the church and Sunday school.

He is survived by his widow, now Mrs. Isabelle Oberholtzer, of Lansdale, Pa.; his mother, residing in Des Moines, Iowa; a sister, Mrs. F. E. Hunter, of Churdan, Iowa; and three brothers, Dr. J. L. Minor, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; O. L. Minor, of Churdan, Iowa; and H. D. Minor, of Lake City, Iowa.

EDWARD BEDINGER MITCHELL

1880-1918

EDWARD BEDINGER MITCHELL, *First Lieutenant, Company F, 307th Infantry, 77th Division, U. S. Army*; son of John F. B. and Mary Bedinger Mitchell; born August 3, 1880, in Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.



He was educated at Berkeley School, New York, and in 1901 graduated from Columbia University, New York City, with the degree of A. B. He was a member of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa, and president of King's Crown.

After graduation he was appointed to the teaching staff in the Department of Comparative Literature. For a time he was a reporter and editorial writer on the New York Sun, and later editor of The Ocean, and author of "The Shadow of the Crescent" and a number of poems and short stories, as well as of translations from the classics, of which he was a constant reader.

On March 17, 1914, he entered the Government service as assistant chief

of the Office of Information, Secretary's Office, United States Department of Agriculture. On June 26, 1916, he enlisted in Company K, 7th Regiment, New York State National Guard and served on the Mexican Border. He was honorably discharged December 2, 1916, and returned to his duties in the Department of Agriculture December 11, 1916.

When America entered the World War he tendered his services to the War Department, and on May 10, 1917, was ordered to report to Fort Myer, Va., for active service, having been appointed captain, Officers' Reserve Corps, as of May 5, 1917. On August 15, 1917, he was recommissioned first lieutenant, National Army, and assigned to Company F, 307th Infantry, 77th Division, and transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y., where he was stricken with pneumonia. In the temporary absence of his captain, he was in command of his company and remained at his post in spite of his illness. When finally taken to the hospital, it was too late. He died January 22, 1918, at the Base Hospital, Camp Upton, and was buried in the Flushing Cemetery, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. He is survived by his brothers, Henry Bedinger Mitchell and John F. B. Mitchell, of New York City, and his sister, Miss Nina Mitchell.

MILTON LUCIOUS MITCHELL

1895-1918

MILTON LUCIOUS MITCHELL, *Private, Company B, 328th Infantry, 82d Division, U. S. Army*; son of Adrian Eldoris and Ophelia Alida Mitchell; born January 9, 1895, on Block Island, R. I. He was educated in the public schools of Block Island and graduated from the high school there.

On March 17, 1914, he entered the Government service as messenger boy in the local station of the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, Block Island, R. I., where he served until he entered the military service.

On his entrance into the United States Army September 18, 1917, he was assigned as a private, Army Serial Number 1909499, to Company B, 328th Infantry, 82d Division. He sailed for overseas service May 1, 1918, and participated with his organization in the Lucey and Marbache defensive sectors (Lorraine), and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. It is stated that owing to the casualties to his company he took his captain's place in his last battle in the Argonne Forest, France, was wounded October 14, 1918, and died from his wounds the following day. He was buried in the American Battle Area Cemetery, Villers-Bancourt, on the Marne, France. His remains were brought to the United States July 28, 1921, and reinterred in the Island Cemetery, Block Island, R. I.

Private Mitchell was a member of the Center Methodist Church of Block Island, with which he united on March 4, 1917, and was an active worker in the same. Owing to his religious nature, he was offered an opportunity to transfer to the Y. M. C. A. Overseas Service, but chose to remain with his regiment. He was also a member of Mohegan Council No. 16, United Order of American Mechanics, and of Martha Washington Council No. 20, Sons and Daughters of Liberty.

He was married August 27, 1917, to Miss Myrtle L. Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Dodge, of Block Island, and had one son, Milton. He is survived by his widow and son, by his parents, and three brothers, Adolphus, Ernest B., and Adrian E. Mitchell, Jr., all of Block Island, R. I.



JOHN JOSEPH LEO MOONEY

1891-1918

JOHN JOSEPH LEO MOONEY, *Private, 161st Ambulance Company, 116th Sanitary Train, 41st Division, U. S. Army*; son of Joseph A. and Catherine Mooney; born September 18, 1891, in St. Joseph, Mo. He was educated in Catholic parish schools of St. Joseph.



On July 22, 1912, he enlisted in Field Hospital, Missouri National Guard, at St. Joseph, Mo., and served in that organization until June, 1913, when he moved to Los Angeles, Calif., and was given an honorable discharge for that reason. For a time he was employed by the Mt. Wilson Hotel Co., as a packer.

He entered the Government service about August 1, 1915, when he was employed by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, as a fire lookout on Mt. Wilson, Calif. From July 1 to September 30, 1916, he was employed as temporary patrolman in the Angeles National Forest, being

stationed at Pine Flats, located twenty miles back in the mountains from Sierra Madre, Calif. When not employed as patrolman or guard during the period between October 1, 1915, and May 1, 1917, he worked for the Forest Service on trail construction and maintenance projects. He was appointed forest guard May 1, 1917, and was assigned to the Angeles National Forest, where he remained until furloughed September 30, 1917, to enter the military service. On March 3, 1914, he had enlisted in Company B, 7th Infantry, National Guard of California, and was honorably discharged as a private, February 14, 1916.

On entering the United States Army October 3, 1917, at Alhambra, Calif., he was assigned as a private, Army Serial Number 4374, to the 161st Ambulance Company, 116th Sanitary Train, at Camp Lewis, Wash., and was later sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y. He sailed for overseas service December 12, 1917, and his organization was attached to the 1st Corps, American Expeditionary Force, with which he participated in the Arnould and St. Die defensive sectors in France. In the battle of St. Die, he was killed by an exploding shell August 21, 1918. He was buried

in the cemetery de la Rive Droits, St. Die, but his remains were later re-interred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, St. Joseph, Mo.

On March 2, 1932, the United States Geographic Board named a mountain in his honor in the following words: Mooney; mountain (Mount Mooney), altitude 5,841 feet, Los Angeles County, Calif., in sec. 35, T. 3 N., R. 11 W., San Bernardino meridian, in approx. lat. $34^{\circ} 18' 30''$ N., long. $118^{\circ} 00' 30''$ W., Angeles National Forest.

Private Mooney was unmarried and was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is survived by his stepmother, Mrs. Della Mooney; paternal grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Mooney; maternal grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Watson; uncles, John, Will, and Berdanard; and aunts, Margaret and Mary Mooney, Mrs. Ellen Lyons, and Mrs. Nora Shubert, all of St. Joseph, Mo., except Mrs. Lyons, who resides in Kansas City, Mo.

ALFRED THORPE MORISON

1890-1918

ALFRED THORPE MORISON, *Private (Candidate), 20th Training Battery, 7th Battalion, Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training School, U. S. Army*; son of Rodney and Harriet Thorpe Morison; born April 30,

1890, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Montclair, N. J., and at Sugar Grove Seminary, Pa.; was a graduate teacher in Warren County, Pa., public schools from 1908 to 1911; graduated with the degree of B. S. in Agronomy, from Pennsylvania State College, and while there had two years of military training. He was a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois, Department of Agronomy, as assistant in crops, from 1915 to 1918. Entering the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, April 16, 1917, as collaborator, he was assigned to Fayette County, Ind., with headquarters in Connersville. From September 1, 1917, to September

15, 1918, he was emergency demonstration agent for Clay County, Ind. During a great part of the World War period he was also leader in extension of soils and crops work in Purdue University, Ind. In August, 1918, he passed an examination at Indiana University for the Officers' Training Camp.

On September 15, 1918, he entered the military service as an enlisted man and was assigned to the 17th Observation Battery, Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as a private (candidate), Army Serial Number 4741923. On September 17, 1918, he was transferred to the 18th Observation Battery, and on September 28, to the 20th Training Battery, 7th Battalion. He was stricken with influenza, and on September 26 was admitted to the Base Hospital at Camp Taylor, where he developed lobar pneumonia and died October 5. He was buried October 11, in Forest Cemetery, three miles west of Sugar Grove Village, Pa. It is stated that he was an excellent soldier and could maneuver his battery without an error.



Private Morison was unmarried and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic Fraternity, Mystic Shrine, Knights Templar, Acacia Fraternity, the Grange, Agricultural Society, and Inter-Collegiate Debating Society. He is survived by his mother, residing in Sugar Grove, Pa., and the following relatives: B. F. W. Thorpe, of Clearwater, Fla; V. E. Gorman, of Nutley, N. J.; F. T. Gorman, of Princeton, N. J.; Miss Norma Louise Morison, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Alfreda Free Morison; and Rodney Morison, Jr.

JOHN JACOB FREDERICK MORSE

1892-1918

JOHN JACOB FREDERICK MORSE, *Private, Sanitary Corps, Medical Department, U. S. Army*: son of the late eminent surgeon, Dr. John Frederick Morse, and Alice Howell Morse; born July 17, 1892, in San Francisco, Calif. He was educated in Lowell High School and graduated from the Lyceum Preparatory School, both of San Francisco, and was a member of the Gamma Eta Kappa Fraternity. He graduated from Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, with the class of 1914, and received the degree of B. S. in Agriculture (Horticulture). He was a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the Gamma Sigma Delta Honorary Fraternity. He attended the University of California and received his master's degree from that institution. At the age of 21 he received a teacher's life certificate and taught agriculture and botany at the Hemet Union High School in Riverside County, Calif., where he lived and managed his orange grove.

On September 17, 1917, he entered the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, as assistant investigator in marketing fruits and vegetables, and specialized in the packing and care of apples and citrus fruits. Later he was promoted to investigator.

On August 31, 1918, he entered the United States Army as a private, Army Serial Number 2532960, in the Sanitary Corps, Medical Department, and was assigned September 12, 1918, to the Army Medical School, at Washington, D. C. He also received training at Camp Crane and Fort Myer, Va., and ranked among the first in his class. He had been ordered to proceed to Yale University for advanced work when he was stricken with influenza and was sent to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment. There he died, November 26, 1918. He was given a military funeral in Trinity Episcopal Church, Takoma Park, Md., and the remains were sent to San Francisco, where they were interred in Odd Fellows Cemetery, in the family plot. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.



Private Morse was the last of three sons, one of whom was Dr. Douglass Howell Morse. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. John Frederick Morse, of San Francisco; a sister and two nieces, Mrs. Alice Morse Banning, Nancy Morse Banning, and Katherine Alice Banning, of Los Angeles; aunts, Mrs. Geo. H. Cabaniss, Miss Elizabeth L. Howell, Mrs. Hetty Morse Rehfisch, all of San Francisco, Mrs. Edna Howell Rupnik, of Genoa, Italy, Mrs. William W. Erskine, of Palo Alto, Calif., and Mrs. Eugene Howell, of Reno, Nev.

ROY MUNCASTER

1892-1918

ROY MUNCASTER, *Private, Company D, 6th Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry), U. S. Army*; son of William J. and Elizabeth Muncaster; born March 14, 1892, in Rico, Dolores County, Colo. He was educated in

the public schools of Rico and graduated from the Manual Training High School of Denver, Colo. He took a two-year course in forestry at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., and graduated from the University of Washington, at Seattle, majoring in forestry and obtaining his degree in 1917. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, a member of the college football team, and held several cups for athletic prowess in the 100-yard dash and other sports in which he excelled.

On June 28, 1915, he entered the Government service as forest guard in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, on the Olympic National Forest, with headquarters at



the Norwood Ranger Station, Quinault, Wash. His appointment was terminated September 21, 1915, and on June 1, 1916, he was appointed assistant forest ranger. He made a splendid record in this forest and was promoted to forest ranger October 15, 1916. From February 5 to May 31, 1917, he was on leave, completing his college course in forestry for the degree, and returned to duty June 1, 1917. On December 18, 1917, he was granted furlough to enter military service.

Entering the United States Army December 14, 1917, he was assigned as private to Company D, 6th Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry). On January 23, 1918, he sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for overseas service on the U. S. S. *Tuscania*, which was torpedoed in the North Channel, off the coast of Scotland, February 5, 1918. The following account of the disaster is given by Sergt. E. E. Harpham of Muncaster's organization:

"Muncaster and I were on the *Tuscania* when she was torpedoed in the North Channel, February 5, and happened to be assigned, by previous arrangement, to the same life boat. We floated and rowed upon the rough waters of the channel from about 8.00 p.m., to 1.00 a.m., when the boat containing our crew of about 60 struck the rocky shoals off the Island of

Islay, Scotland, and was dashed to a dozen pieces. Muncaster was handling an oar when the boat struck the rocks and was very cool and courageous all through the terrible experience. I was very sick in the life boat myself and could do nothing but dip water to keep us from foundering. Just before we struck, Roy slapped me on the back and said: 'Cheer up, Harp, we will get the Kaiser yet.' That was the last I heard him say. After our boat was dashed to pieces, I never saw Roy again, but learned for certain that he was drowned."

Muncaster was evidently drowned early in the morning of February 6, and his body was recovered and buried in Grave 93, Row 6, Kilnaughton Cemetery, Port Ellen, Islay, Argyll, Scotland.

The forest supervisor in charge of Muncaster's work in the Forest Service made the following comment on his service:

"Ranger Muncaster, although entirely frank and fearless, was highly successful in his dealings with the local public, being of a very sympathetic and likable nature, and to him, more than to any other local officer, belongs the credit of changing the attitude of the Quinault settlement from one of generally open antagonism to mostly favorable interest and co-operation. Ranger Muncaster took a keener personal interest in the local affairs and aspirations of those settlers than had any other of the forest officers who preceded him. He was directly instrumental in causing the initiation of airplane spruce sales on the Olympic Forest. He was of a noticeably courageous and venturesome nature, and in company with Patrolman Hainsworth was the first man, so far as I can learn, to travel from the Queets Valley up that river to the head of the Elwha. Muncaster enjoyed mountain climbing and was of unusually strong and healthy physique, able to endure unusual hardships, and this, combined with his taste for adventure, resulted in his obtaining a better personal understanding of the wilder portions of the Quinault district than any other official assigned to that locality to date."

Muncaster has been honored as a hero by his university, and also strikingly by the United States Forest Service, through which Mount Muncaster has been so designated in his honor. This mountain, officially named by the United States Geographic Board, lies in Jefferson County, Wash., in Tps. 24 and 25 N., R. 7 W., north of Quinault River and south of Rustler River. It was in this region that Muncaster served with distinction, and fittingly this peak received his name as a testimonial to his bravery in the face of death in time of war, and of his unusually brilliant service to his Government in the time of peace.

He is survived by his sisters, Elizabeth and Edith A. Muncaster, of Denver, Colo., and Mrs. Merritt T. Brown, of McCook, Nebr., and his brothers John, of Boulder, Colo., and W. P. Muncaster, of Denver, Colo.

HARRIS EARLS PETREE

1895-1918

HARRIS EARLS PETREE, *D. S. C., First Lieutenant, Air Service, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, 139th Aero Squadron, U. S. Army*; son of Frank and Estella Harris Petree; born October 20, 1895, in Lincoln, Kans.



He was educated in the public schools and high school of Oregon, Mo., studied stenography at Lincoln (Nebr.) Business College, was employed in the office of the Nebraska Farmer, and later in his father's law office in Oregon, Mo.

On June 3, 1915, he entered the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, as clerk (stenographer and typist). He attended the evening law classes at George Washington University for two years. On June 9, 1917, he was granted a furlough from the bureau and on June 11 he enlisted in the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, at Fort Myer, Va., and was assigned to active duty on that date. He transferred to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for instruction in the aviation ground course and was sent to the Flying Field, Mineola, Long Island, August 4, 1917. On November 26, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant, Air Service, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, and was assigned to duty November 30, 1917.

On December 4, 1917, Lieutenant Petree sailed from Philadelphia, Pa., for overseas service, on the U. S. S. *Northland*, as an officer of the 13th Aero Squadron, to which he had been assigned December 1. He arrived in England Christmas day and landed in France December 27. On January 28, 1918, he was assigned to the 16th Foreign Detachment, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, from which he was again assigned, March 1, to the 3d Aviation Instruction Center at Issoudun, France.

On May 8, 1918, he departed for Furbara, Italy, to receive instruction in aerial gunnery, in an Italian aerial gunnery school. Returning to France, he rejoined the 3d Aviation Instruction Center, June 21, 1918, and for a time was engaged in delivering airplanes to various camps throughout France. On August 26, 1918, he was ordered to Toul, France, and on ar-

rival was assigned to the 139th Aero Squadron. With this organization he was affiliated during the remainder of his service.

On the morning of September 26, the first day of the Argonne drive, Lieutenant Petree was ordered with his patrol, as a pilot, to fly over the enemy lines. His plane having developed motor trouble, he did not get into the air until the rest of his patrol had gone. About 20 kilometers back of the German lines, flying alone, near the village of Delut, close to Marville, and about 15 kilometers southwest of Longuyon (near the Belgian border), he located a German airdrome, with seven enemy planes in the air ready for action. At 7 a.m., single-handed, he initiated the conflict, diving his machine straight into the center of the enemy formation. His machine-gun fire weakened the counter attack of the enemy, and it is believed that he destroyed at least two of the enemy planes during the battle. Three different times he withdrew from the combat, and could easily have made his escape, but valiorously returned each time to make his direct attacks on the enemy planes. He continued in combat against these great odds for over an hour, until he himself, overcome by a vastly superior force, crashed to the ground with his plane in flames, and was killed.

This remarkable fight was witnessed by the French inhabitants of the village of Delut, three of whom confirmed the details of the battle in writing. His grave was discovered about December 31, 1918, in the village cemetery at Delut, by Mrs. Clarkson Potter and Capt. Merian C. Cooper of the Air Service, while they were searching for missing pilots of the 20th Aero Squadron. The villagers had evidently buried him with due honor.

Captain Cooper, who recommended the posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Petree for his action at Delut, stated: "Lieutenant Petree, in making such an attack, must have realized that he was chancing almost certain death, but after he had once commenced the attack he showed the utmost heroism and contempt of danger by refusing to flee before an enemy force of seven airplanes. This officer must also have realized that if so killed, alone and far within the enemy lines, the chances would be that the manner of his death would remain totally unknown. Despite this fact, he chose certain death and oblivion rather than flight before the vastly superior enemy force."

Maj. L. C. Angstrom, of the Air Service, United States Army, who commanded the 139th Aero Squadron and who endorsed Captain Cooper's recommendation, also wrote to Lieutenant Petree's father in part as follows: "Apparently the French people residing in the vicinity (then occupied by the enemy), were so impressed with this remarkable performance that your son will always be remembered by them as one of the heroes of the great war."

The citation of award of the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieut.

Harris Earls Petree was as follows: "For extraordinary heroism in action near Marville, France, September 26, 1918. After having become separated from his patrol, Lieutenant Petree encountered seven enemy planes. He alone attacked this enemy group and continued in combat against these great odds for over one hour, when he was killed."

The remains were recovered after the armistice, removed to a Government cemetery, and later reinterred in the Maple Grove Cemetery at Oregon, Mo.

Lieutenant Petree was never married. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Oregon, Mo., and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. He is survived by his parents, his sister, Miss Lou Estelle Petree, now Mrs. L. C. Kerns, of St. Joseph, Mo., and his brothers, Jay Ralph Petree, of Buffalo, N. Y., Leo W. Petree, of Washington, D. C., and Charles B. Petree, of Ithaca, N. Y. Eleven Petrees of his generation, nine boys and two girls, were in the military service of the United States in the World War, and all of them were volunteers. Six of the boys were commissioned officers, four being aviators, and six of the nine boys saw overseas service. Two of his brothers, Leo W. Petree and Jay Ralph Petree, were aviators, and his sister was a nurse in camps of the United States during the war. The other brother, Charles B. Petree, wanted to enlist but was too young.

HORACE BLODGETT QUIVEY

1892-1918

HORACE BLODGETT QUIVEY, *Private, Company A, 7th Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry), U. S. Army*; son of Burton H. and Louise S. Quivey; born June 20, 1892, in Clarkson, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Clarkson and graduated from the High School of Hilton, N. Y. He had one year's training in a technical course in the State Normal School of Brockport, N. Y.

Before entering the Government service he was engaged in surveying and ranching. From May to October, 1911, he was employed by the United States Reclamation Service.

Entering the Government service June 10, 1914, as assistant forest ranger, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, he was assigned to the Hayden National Forest with station at Encampment, Wyo. He was promoted to forest ranger July 1, 1916. The Forest Service officials state that as a forest officer Quivey was considered to be among the most competent and promising young men of District 2 of that service.

On his entrance into the United States Army February 1, 1918, he was assigned as a private to Company A, 7th Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry), at Camp American University, Washington, D. C. He sailed for overseas service with his organization, was taken ill shortly afterwards, and died April 15, 1918, at St. Nazaire, France. He was buried in American Base Cemetery No. 21, in France, but the remains were returned to the United States January 31, 1922, and reinterred in the cemetery at Garland, N. Y.

On January 14, 1918, before leaving for France, Quivey was married to Miss Dorothy M. Peryam, of Encampment, Wyo. She was a sister of John C. Peryam, of the Hayden National Forest.

Private Quivey was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Chugwater, Wyo. He is survived by his widow, now Mrs. W. G. Shapcott, of Denver, Colo.; his parents, of Hamlin, N. Y.; two brothers, John and Edward; and two sisters, Mary Eva and Laura E. Quivey.



RALPH WEEKS RICHARDSON

1894-1918

RALPH WEEKS RICHARDSON, *Private, 10th Company, September Automatic Replacement Draft, U. S. Army*; son of Frederick E. and Emma J. Richardson; born August 11, 1894, in Manchester, Iowa. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester, Iowa, and received business training in the Cedar Rapids Business College, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. For a time he was a student in the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Ames, Iowa, but left college in order to assist his father on the latter's farm near Manchester, Iowa.



On March 25, 1918, he entered the Government service as assistant emergency demonstration agent, in the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was stationed in Delaware County, Iowa. At the close of the seed campaign, May 10, 1918, his appointment was terminated.

On August 6, 1918, he entered the United States Army at Manchester, Iowa, and was assigned as a private, Army Serial Number 3772489, to 10th Company, September Automatic Replacement Draft, at Camp McArthur, Tex. He sailed for overseas service in France, on board the U. S. S. *President Grant*, was stricken with influenza en route, and died October 3, 1918, on that ship, and was buried at sea.

Private Richardson was not married and was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Manchester, Iowa. He is survived by his mother, and a brother, George Belding Richardson, of Manchester, Iowa; a brother, Melville A. Richardson, of Scottsdale, Ariz.; and a sister, Mrs. Frank L. Beresford, of Vinton, Iowa.

PERCY ADAMS RIDEOUT

1888-1918

PERCY ADAMS RIDEOUT, *D. S. C., First Lieutenant, Company D, 1st Gas and Flame Regiment, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army*; son of Frank H. and Effie Ward Rideout; born October 16, 1888, in Ashburnham, Mass. He was educated in Concord, Mass., and graduated with honor from the high school there in 1906. He received his B. S. degree in 1911 from the Department of Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In the fall of 1911 he entered the employ of the Big Four Railroad Co., in the Middle West, and resigned to accept an appointment July 1, 1912, as civil engineer student with the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. On July 1, 1913, he was promoted to junior highway engineer and worked on highway projects in Virginia, Texas, Mississippi, and North Carolina. He was furloughed and entered the United States Army August 15, 1917, at the First Corps Cadets Armory, Boston, Mass., as private, Army Serial Number 185444, in Company F, 101st U. S. Engineers. In September he was promoted to sergeant, first class, sailed from Boston for overseas service September 23, 1917, participated in active service in France, and on January 3, 1918, was commissioned second lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. On April 1, 1918, he was assigned to the 116th U. S. Engineers, and detailed to train replacement troops at Angiers, France, where the photograph accompanying this biography was taken.

Desiring to see service in the front lines as soon as possible, he early volunteered for duty with the 1st Gas and Flame Regiment, and on June 1, 1918, was assigned to Company D of that organization. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, as of July 13, 1918, but did not receive his commission until two days before his death. His new regiment was attached to General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Force, and was for some months known as the "Thirtieth Engineers." With this organization he took part in the Chateau Thierry offensive, the St. Mihiel drive, and the Meuse-Argonne operation.



In the Meuse-Argonne offensive Lieutenant Rideout was in charge of the emplacement of a battery of Stokes mortars at Cierges, near Montfaucon, France. In a daily diary of his activities, the last entry made by him was at noon, October 8, 1918, as follows: "Am going out with party of men to set mortars this afternoon." He was preparing his battery of mortars to send over a smoke screen to cover the advance of the Infantry of the American Expeditionary Force, about two miles north or northeast of Cierges, some time between 4.00 and 5.30 p.m., when he was instantly killed by a German shell, October 8, 1918. Sometime after dark Lieut. W. H. Knox and Corp. Harry R. Stafford, of his company, recovered the body, but they did not reach headquarters until late at night, some time on October 9. For this reason the date of his death was at the time erroneously reported as October 9, 1918. The remains were buried with full military honors on October 10, at Froidos, near Verdun, and later reinterred in Grave 31, Block G, Row 30, in No. 1232, Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse, France. Having decided to leave their son with his fallen comrades, the parents of Lieutenant Rideout erected a memorial to him in the Old Cemetery at his birthplace, Ashburnham, Mass. In his honor it was voted by the Town of Concord, Mass., in 1926, to name the municipal playground in West Concord "The Percy A. Rideout Playground."

Lieutenant Rideout was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the following citation being received by his family on December 18, 1918: "For extraordinary heroism in action at Cierges, France, October 4, 1918. Lieutenant Rideout made an extended reconnaissance in advance of the outposts, fearlessly exposed himself to enemy machine-gun fire, being several times knocked down by exploding shells. The information he secured was valuable to the infantry, giving them knowledge of exact location of machine-gun nests. During the action this officer directed the laying of the smoke barrage from an exposed position, remaining at his station throughout the operation in spite of severe shell and machine-gun fire, continuing to display the highest courage until he was killed by shell fire." His military record appears at some length in "The Story of the First Gas Regiment," by James Thayer Addison (Houghton, Mifflin Co.) and in "The Story of F Company, 101st U. S. Engineers" (The Metcalf Co.).

Lieutenant Rideout was a direct descendant of old colonial stock of Massachusetts, and a member of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married in October, 1913, to Miss Helen Van Cleve Palmer, in Braintree, Mass. His widow is a member of the faculty in the Technical High School of Springfield, Mass. He is also survived by his parents, and twin sister, Gertrude H. Rideout, of Concord, Mass.; and his brother, Harold C. Rideout, of Ashburnham, Mass.

HARVEY WEBER SEEDS

1896-1918

HARVEY WEBER SEEDS, *Private, Company D, 9th Infantry, 2d Division, U. S. Army*; son of John B. and Elizabeth W. Seeds; born March 30, 1896, in Trenton, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of Trenton, where he graduated from high school and the State Model School. For some time he was engaged in dental laboratory work.

On June 1, 1916, he entered the Government service as agent, eradicating citrus canker, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, stationed at Miami, Fla. His supervising officials state that he was an efficient and capable worker on his project. He was furloughed November 1, 1917, as he had entered the United States Army October 6, 1917, at Miami, Fla., and was assigned as a private, Army Serial Number 1352371, to Company D, 9th U. S. Infantry. On June 20, 1918, he sailed for overseas and in France was attached to the 2d Division, American Expeditionary Force, served in the Aisne-Marne offensive, and on July 18, 1918, was killed in battle in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, Soissons sector, France. His remains were not recovered, and his last resting place is unknown to the War Department.

Private Seeds was unmarried and was a member of the Christ Lutheran Church of Trenton, N. J. He is survived by his father, Dr. John B. Seeds, his mother, and his sister, Mrs. A. F. Kasper, all residing in Miami, Fla.



ALBERT CHESTER SHEPARD

1889-1918

ALBERT CHESTER SHEPARD, *Corporal, 46th Service Company, U. S. Signal Corps, U. S. Army*; son of Charles W. and Lillian E. Shepard; born November 28, 1889, in New York City. He was educated in the

public schools of New York City and of Norton and Taunton, Mass., and graduated from the high school of Providence, R. I., and the Rhode Island Commercial School of Providence. In Washington, D. C., he studied law at the Georgetown University.

From July, 1906, to October, 1917, he was in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., engaged in accounting work, eventually being promoted to chief clerk in the Bridge and Building Department of that company, at Taunton, Mass.

He entered the Government service November 1, 1917, as clerk (qualified as accountant), in the States Relations Service of the United States Department

of Agriculture, attached to the Office of Home Economics, and served there until he entered the military service.

Entering the United States Army August 12, 1918, at Taunton, Mass., he was assigned as private to the 46th Service Company, United States Signal Corps, at Burlington, Vt., where he was promoted to corporal while under training at the University of Vermont Radio School. Stricken with illness, he died at Burlington October 5, 1918, and was buried in the Westville Cemetery, Taunton, Mass.

Shepard was an enthusiastic athlete, prominent in baseball, track, and field games, and an expert rifleman. He was a member of Ionic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Taunton; Providence Royal Arch Chapter, Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; and the Triangle Club, Master Masons of the United States Department of Agriculture.

He was married to Miss Sarah Ann Ide, at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1918, and had one child, Albert Ide Shepard, who died in infancy. He is survived by his widow, residing in East Providence, R. I.; his father, and brother, George G., of Attleboro, Mass.; and brother Charles H., of North Attleboro, Mass.

WILLIAM URY SHERRILL

1894-1918

WILLIAM URY SHERRILL, *Private, Aviation, 632d Aero Squadron, U. S. Army*; son of Hugh Litton and Nannie F. Sherrill; born December 4, 1894, in Temple, Tex. He was educated in the public schools there. For some time he was employed as a clerk in the offices of the Gulf, Colorado & Sante Fe Railroad Co., at Temple.

He entered the Government service November 6, 1916, as cotton classer's helper, in the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

From May 25, 1917, to August 27, 1917, he received training in the Officers' Reserve Corps Training Camp at Fort Myer, Va. He then returned to his duties in the Bureau of Markets and was given furlough from the Department December 31, 1917, having entered the military service.

On December 14, 1917, he entered the United States Army as a private, Army Serial Number 1079550, and was assigned to Aviation, 632d Aero Squadron. He was sent to Kelly Field, Tex., for training, where he was taken ill with pneumonia and died October 25, 1918. He was buried in Hillcrest Cemetery, Temple, Tex.

Private Sherrill was unmarried and is survived by his mother, and brothers Roy L. and Guy P. Sherrill, all of Temple, Tex.



DAVID WILBUR SIDEY, JR.

1896-1918

DAVID WILBUR SIDEY, JR., *Quartermaster, Third Class, U. S. Navy*; son of David W. and Rose DeGraff Sidey; born August 27, 1896, in Montrose, Mo. He was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, Calif., and graduated from the Polytechnic High School there. For two years he was a student in scientific courses at the University of California at Berkeley, where he was a member of the Theta Xi Fraternity.



On February 2, 1918, he entered the Government service as an assistant observer in the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, and was stationed at Los Angeles, Calif., until he was granted furlough to enter the naval service.

Enlisting in the United States Navy August 13, 1918, he was assigned to duty as quartermaster, third class, at the Submarine Base, San Pedro, Calif. He was selected to take charge of observations at

the Meteorological Station established at that base, and his services in that connection were of such value as to warrant the commendation of his superior officer. On the morning of September 24, 1918, he was en route to his duties at an early hour, and in attempting to enter an elevator in the office building he fell into the shaft, was fatally injured, and died at 8.10 a.m. The naval records state that his death occurred in the line of duty. He was buried with military honors in Hollywood Cemetery, Los Angeles, Calif.

Quartermaster Sidey was unmarried and is survived by Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Baker (brother-in-law and sister), of Los Angeles; James A. Sidey, cousin, of Oakland, Calif.; and Mrs. Gertrude Sidey, of Edgewater, Colo.

CHARLES EMERSON SIMPSON

1893-1917

CHARLES EMERSON SIMPSON, *Private, Company A, 10th Engineers (Forestry), U. S. Army*; son of G. A. and Elizabeth B. Simpson; born September 23, 1893, in Williamsport, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Williamsport and graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1916.

Entering the Government service in 1915, he was temporarily employed at the Feather River Experiment Station, Quincy, Calif., by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. On September 1, 1916, he was given a formal appointment in the Forest Service as a forest ranger, on the Carson National Forest, with headquarters at Taos, N. Mex. He remained here until given furlough July 12, 1917, to enter the military service.

Enlisting in the United States Army July 23, 1917, he was assigned as a private to Company A, 10th Engineers (Forestry), at Fort Sloecum, N. Y. He sailed for overseas service on the U. S. S. *Carpathia*, was stricken with spinal meningitis en route to Europe, and died as the ship warped into dock at Glasgow, October 3, 1917. He was the first man of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture to die in the World War. He was buried at Glasgow, Scotland, and the remains were returned to the United States October 13, 1920, and reinterred in the Williamsport, Pa., cemetery.

On March 2, 1932, the United States Geographic Board named a peak in his honor in the following words: Simpson; peak, Taos County, N. Mex., in approx. lat. $36^{\circ} 32' 50''$ N., long. $105^{\circ} 25' 00''$ W., about 1 mile southeast from Wheeler Peak, Carson National Forest. Named in honor of Charles Emerson Simpson who entered the Forest Service under probational appointment in 1917, and died at Glasgow, Scotland, while a member of the 10th United States Engineers en route to France.

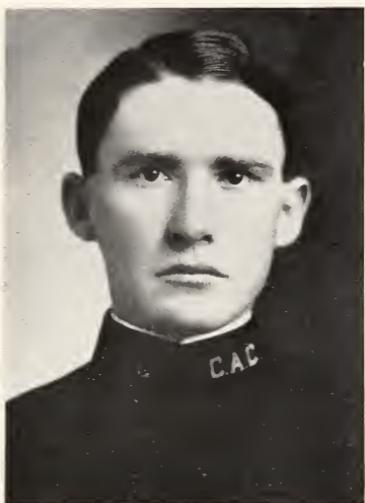
Private Simpson was unmarried. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Muriel S. Pool, residing at 418 Rose Street, Williamsport, Pa.



JOHN ADAM SIMPSON

1893-1918

JOHN ADAM SIMPSON, *Private, 4th Battery, Field Artillery, September Replacement Draft, U. S. Army*; son of John M. and Elizabeth Dunbar Simpson; born in Richburg, S. C., January 23, 1893. He was educated in the



public schools of Richburg, graduated from Clemson Agricultural College, S. C., in 1915, with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture, and had one year of graduate work there. Until September 1, 1915, he was employed at the South Carolina Experiment Station as assistant to the director, and until July 1, 1916, as graduate assistant in botany at Clemson College and at the State Experiment Station, Florence, S. C.

He entered the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, August 15, 1916, as agent and was stationed at Florence and Clemson College, S. C. On August 23, 1917, he was appointed scientific assistant in plant breeding and resigned to enter the

United States Army July 23, 1918. He was assigned, as a private, Army Serial Number 4121422, to the 4th Battery, Field Artillery, September Replacement Draft, at Camp Jackson, S. C. On September 15, 1918, he sailed for overseas service on the U. S. S. *Ticonderoga* and was lost in mid-ocean in the sinking of that ship by a submarine, September 30, 1918.

The official in charge of the cotton-disease work in the South for the Bureau of Plant Industry at the time of Simpson's employment stated: "Simpson was very modest and unassuming. He was kind and considerate of others, and, although of a retiring disposition, made many friends through his sincerity and honesty. He was accurate, steady, and dependable, as well as willing and conscientious."

Private Simpson was unmarried and was a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Richburg, S. C. He is survived by five brothers and three sisters: J. D. Simpson, of Black Stock, S. C.; R. M. Simpson, of Columbia, S. C.; George F. and C. B. Simpson, of Richburg, S. C.; and W. N. Simpson, of Pierce, Fla.; Miss Eva Simpson, of Orangeburg, S. C.; Mrs. George E. Ficken, of Early Branch, S. C.; and Mrs. F. L. Sanders, of Richburg, S. C.

CHAUNCEY IVES STALLSMITH

1890-1918

CHAUNCEY IVES STALLSMITH, *Private, First Class, Company A, 304th Field Signal Battalion, 79th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Lewis D. and Sarah R. Stallsmith; born April 5, 1890, in Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Table Rock, Pa., until he was about 13 years of age, when he began his career as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Co., in an office in the wholesale produce markets of Philadelphia, Pa., and eventually became a telegraph operator. For a number of years he worked for the Western Union Telegraph Co. in this capacity and then as operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

On December 3, 1917, he entered the Government service as telegraph operator in the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, in the Buffalo, N. Y., offices of that bureau. He was given a furlough May 8, 1918, having entered the military service.

Enlisting in the United States Army April 25, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa., he was assigned to Company A, 304th Field Signal Battalion, and held the rank of private, first class, Army Serial Number 2711904. On July 8, 1918, he sailed for overseas service and his organization was attached to the 79th Division, American Expeditionary Force. He participated in the Avocourt defensive sector (Lorraine) and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was stricken with pneumonia, died October 15, 1918, in Base Hospital No. 58, Tyron de Meuse, France, and was buried in the military cemetery at Rimancourt, France. Later the remains were returned to the United States, and reinterred June 12, 1921, in the National Cemetery, Haines Street and Limekiln Pike, Philadelphia, Pa.

Private Stallsmith was unmarried and is survived by his sister, Mrs. George Jones, and his brother, John W. Stallsmith, of Philadelphia, Pa.



RUSSELL ANTHONY STEPHENS

1883-1919

RUSSELL ANTHONY STEPHENS, *Private, 47th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps*; son of Charles C. and Katherine Stephens; born October 21, 1883, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and graduated from the Hughes High School there. He graduated also from the Cincinnati Veterinary College with the degree of D. V. M.



On July 1, 1904, he entered the Government service as assistant inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, stationed at the National Stock Yards, St. Clair County, Ill. He resigned September 21, 1905, and was reappointed May 1, 1906, with station at Chicago, Ill. On January 1, 1907, he was appointed veterinary inspector with station at Cincinnati, Ohio. At various periods he was stationed in bureau offices in Nashville, Tenn., Norfolk, Va., Columbus, Ohio,

Clarksdale, Miss., and Louisville, Ky. On September 8, 1916, he was detailed by the bureau to cooperate with the War Department in the inspection of meat for the Army, and was again detailed for this work August 18, 1917. He was furloughed July 29, 1918, to enter the military service.

Entering the United States Marine Corps August 2, 1918, at Parris Island, S. C., he was assigned as a private to the 47th Company, 5th Regiment of Marines. With this organization he was attached to the American Army of Occupation in the march to the Rhine River and in the occupation of the Coblenz Bridgehead, Germany. He was stricken with pneumonia and died in Coblenz February 19, 1919. The remains were returned to the United States and reinterred in Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1920.

Private Stephens was unmarried and was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, the Hermitage Club, the Cincinnati Gym, and National Federation of Federal Employees. He is survived by his parents, of Madeira, Ohio; three sisters, Mrs. Adiel S. Shroyer and Mrs. Salome S. Hahn, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Virginia S. Grear, of Madeira, Ohio; and his brother, Sylvester H. Stephens, of Asheville, N. C.

JOHN JAY VIETS

1889-1918

JOHN JAY VIETS, *Private (Candidate), 12th Training Battery, Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training School, U. S. Army*; son of Hubert Wadsworth and Carrie Crane Viets; born September 14, 1889, in LaCrosse, Wis. He was educated in the public schools of LaCrosse and the Horace Mann and Bryant Schools of Minneapolis, Minn., studied two years in the South High School of Minneapolis, and graduated in 1909 from the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, at St. Paul. He took two years of the academic course in the university and graduated in 1915 from the College of Agriculture with the degree of B. S. in Animal Husbandry.

He was employed for a time as instructor at the University Farm, St. Paul, and from September, 1915, to June, 1916, was instructor in animal husbandry in the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. From June, 1916, to October, 1917, he was assistant secretary to the Minnesota Stallion Registration Board, and for a time he was employed by the Wells-Dickey Investment Co., of Minneapolis, as a loan adviser on Montana lands and livestock, with headquarters in Great Falls, Mont.

On April 1, 1918, he entered the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, as field agent in livestock marketing, with station at the University Farm, St. Paul. Here he was engaged jointly with the Department of Agriculture of Minnesota and the United States Department of Agriculture as an intermediary between stock importers and the railroads. On July 24, 1918, he entered the United States Army at St. Paul, Minn., as a private (candidate), Army Serial Number 4065085, in the 12th Training Battery, Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training School. He was sent first to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and a month later to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. About a week before he was to have received his Army commission, he was taken ill and died at Camp Taylor from spinal meningitis October 20, 1918. He was buried in Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn.



Private Viets was unmarried and was a member of the Fifth Avenue Congregational Church of Minneapolis, the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, and Alpha Zeta. He had a sunny, lovable disposition and the gift of making and keeping friends, was a devoted son and brother, and was square in his dealings with his fellowmen. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. H. W. Viets, of Excelsior, Minn.; two sisters, Mrs. Mary C. Denison, of Excelsior, Minn., and Mrs. John D. Clark, of Lake Wales, Fla.; and by Miss Della M. Crane, of Glen Lake, Minn.; Mrs. Charles Sechler, of Sechlerville, Wis.; Mrs. Horace Moore, of Solon Springs, Wis.; and Mrs. Robert Wilcox, of Minneapolis, Minn.

EDWARD HASLAM WALTERS

1887-1918

EDWARD HASLAM WALTERS, *Captain, Sanitary Corps, Medical Department, U. S. Army*; son of Edward and Hannah H. Walters; was born October 20, 1887, in Wellsville, Utah. He was educated in the public schools of Wellsville and Logan, Utah. He graduated from Utah State Agricultural College in 1909 with the degree of B. S., and from the University of California with the degree of M. S. in 1911 and Ph. D. in 1912. He was instructor in inorganic chemistry, Utah State Agricultural College, 1908-09, and assistant chemist at Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, 1907-08 and 1909-10.

On September 16, 1912, he entered the Government service as assistant chemist in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., where he served until October 8, 1913, when he was appointed scientist in soil fertility investigations in the Bureau of Soils of that Department.

On July 1, 1915, he was appointed assistant biochemist in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department, and was promoted on February 1, 1916, to biochemist. He was given a furlough, beginning September 17, 1917, to enter the military service.

Commissioned as first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, United States Army, September 17, 1917, he sailed for overseas service October 3, 1917. He joined the American Expeditionary Force in France in November, 1917, and was assigned to the Laboratory Division, United States Army Medical Department of the A. E. F. Here he was continuously on duty from January, 1918, as chief chemist of the Central Medical Department Laboratory, which he equipped, having organized the first physiological-chemical laboratory behind the front lines. On September 3, 1918, he was promoted to captain, but was shortly afterwards stricken with influenza and died September 25, 1918, at Base Hospital No. 17, Dijon, France. He was buried in the Municipal Cemetery at Dijon, but in May, 1921, the remains were returned to the United States and reinterred at Logan, Utah.

Col. T. J. Silver, Medical Officer, A. E. F., said of Doctor Walters: "In addition to other chemical and analytical work for the Medical Department



of the Army, for two or three months before his death he was engaged in the manufacture of a very large amount of a solution for intravenous injection in case of shock and hemorrhage. His services were particularly valuable in this work, he having perfected methods of its manufacture in cooperation with the Department of Surgical Research of the Central Medical Department Laboratory. The services rendered by Captain Walters to the Medical Department of the A. E. F. were of very great value. His untimely death meant the loss not only of an officer with high scientific attainments, but also of a friend who had endeared himself to us by reason of his lovable character and many fine qualities."

The chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry said of him: "Doctor Walters was one of the most promising among the younger members of the force of this bureau, and his death is felt as a distinct loss."

At the time of Doctor Walters' death, the following was read before the American Chemical Society by Dr. Oswald Schreiner, head of the office of soil fertility investigations, in which Doctor Walters was employed prior to his entrance into the military service: "Doctor Walters has done some very excellent and exceptional work in the organic chemical relationships of soils. In this difficult line of research he was rapidly reaching a foremost position, having already accomplished some very brilliant results, and it is difficult to estimate the loss to agricultural science through the loss of so promising a scientist and investigator. The laboratory with which he was connected has lost a scientific worker of great achievement and still greater promise; but, not only this, has lost also a beloved friend, for, by his high ideals, his thorough manhood, and his devotion to right he won the respect and love of all who knew him."

Doctor Walters won the Thompson Scholarships at the University of California in both 1910 and 1911. Among other articles, he published papers on "A Nitrogenous Soil Constituent, Tetracarbonimid," "The Presence of Proteoses and Peptones in Soils," "Soil and Climatic Factors Influencing the Composition of Wheat," "On the Hydrolysis of Casein by Trypsin," "On the Influence of the Products of Hydrolysis upon the Rate of Hydrolysis of Casein by Trypsin," "The Auto-hydrolysis of the Caseinates," "The Relation Between Propionic Bacteria and Eye Formation in Emmental Cheese," "The Presence and Origin of Volatile Fatty Acids in Soils," "Isolation of Cyanuric Acid from Soil," "Possibilities and Limitations of the Duclaux Method for the Estimation of Volatile Acids," "Isolation of *p*-hydroxy Benzoic Acid from Soil," and "Alpha-Crotonic Acid, a Soil Constituent."

Doctor Walters was a member of the Latter Day Saints Church. He was unmarried and is survived by his mother and his sister, Mrs. E. I. Stewart, of Logan, Utah.

CLARK BOOTH WATERHOUSE

1893-1917

CLARK BOOTH WATERHOUSE, *Private, Company A, 3d Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry), U. S. Army*; son of George Buckingham and Leof Mills Waterhouse; born June 8, 1893, in Chicago, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of Saratoga, Calif., and Ketchikan, Alaska, and graduated from the High School of Campbell, Calif. He was a member of the class of 1918 of the University of California, attending two years, 1914-16, and in the summer of 1916 and the following winter he was engaged in field work in his major subject, landscape engineering.

On July 1, 1916, he entered the Government service as lookout (fire), in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, was assigned to duty at the Angora Lookout, near Lake Tahoe, in the Eldorado National Forest, Calif., and held this position during the fire seasons of 1916 and 1917. His appointment terminated September 15, 1917, when he entered the military service. Enlisting in the United States Army at Angel Island, Calif., October 10, 1917, he was sent to Camp American University, Washington, D. C., October 14, 1917, as a private in Company A, 3d Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry). Just before his organization was to have been sent overseas he was stricken with pneumonia and died in the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 15, 1917. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va., but the remains were later removed and reinterred in the summer of 1918 in the family plot in Madrona Cemetery, Saratoga, Calif.

Private Waterhouse was unmarried and was a member of the Congregational Church of Saratoga, Calif. He is survived by the following relatives: Brother, Mills N. Waterhouse, aunt, Miss Lyra Mills, uncle, Flynt W. Mills, and cousin, Mrs. Alice Mills Ruddell, all of Saratoga, Calif.; uncle, Henry B., and cousins, Hal. C., Esther C., and Robert S. Waterhouse, all of San Buenaventura, Calif.; uncle, Edward B., and cousin, Miss Lyra A. Waterhouse, both of Greenport, N. Y.; and cousins, William L. Waterhouse, Edith S. Mills, Stella M. Waterhouse, Mrs. Leof Mills Kunsman, Will Willis, and Mrs. Marion Willis Abernethy.



ROBERT CLAYTON WESTMAN

1896-1918

ROBERT CLAYTON WESTMAN, *Second Lieutenant, Company F, 131st Infantry, 33d Division, U. S. Army*; son of Charles G. and Huldah C. Westman; born April 5, 1896, in Roslindale, Mass. He was educated in Longfellow Grammar School, Roslindale, Mass., and graduated from Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, Mass., and from Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, with the degree of B.S. in Agriculture, 1917, having specialized in agricultural economics and marketing. For a time he was employed by the Ames Plow Co., of Boston, Mass.



On August 6, 1917, he entered the Government service as an agent in the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, with station at Albany, N. Y., where he was assigned to the study of marketing problems in co-operation with the Albany County Farm Bureau. He resigned December 29, 1917, to enter the military service.

Entering the United States Army January 5, 1918, at Boston, Mass., he was assigned to the 3d Officers' Training School, Camp Upton, N. Y. He was appointed private, first class, Army Serial Number 2448869; was transferred to Company I, 306th Infantry, March 12, 1918; and was promoted to corporal April 9, 1918. On April 16, 1918, he left the United States for overseas service and was promoted to sergeant June 4, 1918. He was discharged as sergeant July 12, 1918, to accept commission as second lieutenant, Infantry, July 13, 1918, and was assigned to Company F, 131st Infantry, 33rd Division. He participated in the defensive sector, Amiens (Picardy), and the Somme offensive. In the battle at Chipilly Ridge, near Amiens, he was wounded severely in action and died the following day, August 10, 1918. He was buried in Grave 11, Row 14, Block C, Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne, France.

Lieutenant Westman is survived by his brother, Charles L. Westman; sister, Miss Ruth A. Westman; and aunt, Mrs. Mary B. Peterson, all of Lincoln, Mass.

ERNEST CLIFFORD WHITTLE

1895-1918

ERNEST CLIFFORD WHITTLE, *Private, First Class, Company A, 14th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division, U. S. Army*; son of Richard and Alice Ann Whittle; born September 16, 1895, in Fall River, Mass. He was educated in Fall River and graduated from the George B. Stone Grammar School. For several years he was employed in the grocery business and studied at night, taking a course in Herrick's Institute, in preparation for a position in the Government service.

On August 16, 1917, he entered the Government service as a lay inspector (Grade 1), in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, with station in Jersey City, N. J. He was granted a furlough September 20, 1917, to enter the military service.

Entering the United States Army September 20, 1917, with the second contingent of Fall River boys, he was assigned as private, first class, to Company A, 14th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division. He received military training in Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., from September 21, 1917, to February, 1918, and was then transferred to Camp Green, N. C. In April, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., and sailed for overseas service April 12, 1918, arriving in England. Later he was sent to France with his organization and participated in action in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, seeing his first actual combat in September, and on October 12 he was in the thick of battle. Near Nantillois, Argonne sector, France, he was severely wounded by shell fire, October 14, and died in the hospital October 17, 1918. He was buried in American Cemetery at Les Placys, Meuse, but in July, 1921, the remains were brought to the United States and reinterred in Oak Grove Cemetery, Fall River, Mass.

Private Whittle attended the Third Baptist Church of Fall River, Mass. He was unmarried and is survived by his father, and two brothers, George and Edward, all of Fall River. Both brothers served in the United States Army in the World War.



HUBERT COFFING WILLIAMS

1884-1918

HUBERT COFFING WILLIAMS, *First Lieutenant, Company D, 1st Gas Regiment, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army*; son of Hubert and Clare K. Williams; born August 22, 1884, in Lakeville, Conn. He was educated in

Taconic and Hotchkiss schools in Lakeville, Conn., and in 1906 graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, where he was a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity. He graduated also from the Forest School of Yale University in 1908, with the degree of Ph. B. in Forestry, and later received the degree of M. F. from that university. In 1906 he was captain of the Yale four-oar boat crew. In 1908 and 1909 he was employed by the Post Office Department, and was also employed for a time by a lumber company.

Reentering Government service May 8, 1911, as forest assistant in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, he was assigned to the Idaho National Forest. On November 16,

1912, he was promoted to deputy forest supervisor on the same forest and resigned April 15, 1913. He was appointed forest examiner on the Payette National Forest April 15, 1914; reappointed deputy forest supervisor on the Idaho National Forest May 1, 1914; and was transferred as deputy supervisor to the Wasatch National Forest July 1, 1915. On June 2, 1916, he was appointed forest supervisor on the Idaho National Forest and resigned January 8, 1917, effective March 31, 1917, but, in order to assist his successor, remained in touch with the forest activities until he was ready to enter the military service. The chief official in his district spoke of him as a "gentleman of high ideals and splendid character, and one who personified the best that the Forest Service stands for."

He entered the United States Army July 2, 1917, having been commissioned, as of that date, as first lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, and was assigned to active duty July 20, 1917, with the 10th Engineers (Forestry). He sailed for overseas service in September, 1917. On June 27, 1918, he was transferred to Company D, 30th Engineers, later designated as the 1st Gas Regiment, Chemical Warfare Service, and took his place as second in command of the company August 16, 1918. He served



with his company in its offensives in France, and took part in the St. Mihiel drive. On September 10, 1918, with his company he was ordered to follow the first wave of American Infantry in a charge on the enemy at St. Mihiel, near Ancemont. He was leading his men at a good pace when he was struck down with shrapnel and machine-gun wounds. Within two hours he was taken to a mobile hospital, but his case was hopeless, and he died September 13, 1918. He was buried the following day with full military honors in Ancemont, and reinterred later in Grave 40, Row 7, Block B, Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse, France.

On March 2, 1932, the United States Geographic Board named a peak in his honor in the following words: Williams; peak, Valley County, Idaho, in unsurveyed sec. 1, T. 19 N., R. 6 E., Boise meridian, Idaho National Forest. Named for Hubert C. Williams, former forest ranger of the Idaho National Forest, who as lieutenant leading his troops on September 10, 1918, of Co. D, 30th Engineers, in an attack on a German position was so severely wounded that he died three days later.

Lieutenant Williams was unmarried and is survived by his mother and his sister, Miss Margaret Holley Williams, of Lakeville, Conn.

WARD NORRIS WOODWARD

1894-1918

WARD NORRIS WOODWARD, *Private, 15th Company, 5th Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry), U. S. Army*; son of Zerah U. and Cora B. Woodward; born October 11, 1894, in Rockwell, Iowa.



He was educated in the public schools of Rockwell, and graduated from Custer County High School, at Miles City, Mont., in May, 1910. He also took a course in forestry in the Montana State University, at Missoula, and was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity there.

On June 1, 1913, he entered the Government service as forest guard in the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, on the Custer and Gallatin National Forests, with headquarters at Miles City, Mont., where he served until August 31, 1913. On June 1, 1914, he was reappointed, served until September 2, 1914, and was again employed in 1915. He was again appointed June 1, 1916, on the Gallatin National

Forest, with headquarters at Bozeman, Mont., and at various other times until he entered the military service.

Entering the United States Army December 10, 1917, at Miles City, Mont., he was assigned as a private to Company C (later 15th Company), 5th Battalion, 20th Engineers (Forestry). On January 27, 1918, he sailed for overseas service with his organization and served in various offensives in France, until he was stricken with pneumonia and died, October 8, 1918, at American Base Hospital No. 82, Toul, France. He was buried there, but his remains were later removed to the United States, and were reinterred in Grave No. 4284, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va.

Private Woodward was unmarried, but was engaged to Miss Agnes Hunter, of Miles City, Mont. He is survived by his parents, and three brothers and one sister, as follows: Maryen D., Kirk L., and Allan D. Woodward, and Mrs. Lois Peterson, all residing in Los Angeles, Calif.

HOMER SMITH YOUNGS

1892-1918

HOMER SMITH YOUNGS, *Captain, Company E, 16th Infantry, 1st Division, U. S. Army*; son of Henry Jesse and Lena Belle Smith Youngs; born September 26, 1892, in Stillman Valley, Ill. He received his education in the public schools and high school in Stillman Valley, the Rockford (Ill.) High School, and the North Belvedere High School, Belvedere, Ill., from which he graduated in 1909. In June, 1917, he obtained his degree of B.S. in Forestry from the University of Idaho, at Moscow. He was a member of the Idaho Alpha Chapter of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

On May 20, 1913, he entered the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. From June 1 to October 24, 1913, he was a forest guard on the Caribou National Forest, with headquarters at Montpelier, Idaho; from June 1, 1914, to January 29, 1915, grazing assistant on this forest. He then left the service and returned April 20, 1915. On July 1 he was promoted to grazing examiner, with headquarters at Missoula, Mont. In September, 1916, he accepted a part-time teaching position at the University of Idaho to finish his university course. During his first three years in the university he was a member of its Cadet Corps and rose to the rank of captain of Company C of the Cadet Battalion.

In November, 1916, he applied for appointment as a lieutenant, United States Army, was examined January 29, 1917, and qualified. He attended the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., from May 14 to June 25, 1917, when he resigned as a candidate to accept an appointment as provisional second lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army, to rank from June 5. In June, 1917, he was tendered an appointment as first lieutenant, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps, to rank from June 4, but declined. On November 21, 1917, he accepted an appointment as provisional first lieutenant, to rank from June 5, 1917, and on July 1, 1918, as captain (temporary) of Infantry, to rank from August 5, 1917.

On August 29, 1917, he sailed for overseas service in France, and upon his arrival was assigned to the 16th Infantry, commanding Company E of that regiment until his death, except while on temporary duty at the First



British Scouting and Sniping School, and as acting battalion intelligence officer. His regiment was the first of the American Expeditionary Force to go into action against the enemy, and the first to suffer casualties on the battlefield. He served on various front lines from Toul, France, to Belgium, leading fighting patrols and sniping parties, participating in the St. Mihiel, Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and taking part in the capture of Cantigny and Chateau Thierry. He was wounded three times, being sent to the hospital once for gas burns, was treated for shell shock in July, 1918, and on October 4, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, he received a shell wound in his right arm while leading his company in the advance. From the effects of this wound he died in a field hospital in Brizeaux, France, November 24, 1918. He was buried in Cemetery 557 in France, but the remains were brought to the United States in August, 1921, and reinterred in Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Calif. Captain Youngs was posthumously awarded a silver star citation for "Gallantry in action near Grivesnes, France, July 4, 1918, while directing a raiding party which entered the enemy lines and captured several prisoners."

Referring to his activities in the Forest Service, the official in charge of the district in which Youngs was employed stated: "The services of Captain Youngs as a grazing examiner in this district were highly satisfactory. His resignation was accepted with deep regret. His charm of presence, pleasing personality, strong character, keen and resourceful mind, and his enthusiasm for his work and ability to inspire others with enthusiasm made him a valuable man in the Forest Service, and assured his success in almost any walk of life. His death is regarded as a keen personal loss to a host of friends in District 1."

Captain Youngs' friend and teacher, C. H. Shattuck, wrote in "American Forestry," July, 1919: "Without ostentation, but with dispatch and thoroughness, fearlessly and dauntlessly, his work was done. Those who knew him best loved and trusted him most. He died in the service of his country which he loved so well, and of whose splendid young manhood he was such a perfect type in every sense. His life, his example, his supreme sacrifice, should not be permitted to fade from the memory of American foresters and all those who enjoy the blessings of liberty and justice vouchsafed by such as he."

He is survived by his widow, now Mrs. Alexander H. Keith, and his son, Homer Smith Youngs, Jr., who was born after his father's arrival in France, both now residing in Glendale, Calif. He is survived also by his parents, residing with his sister, Mrs. Ruth Youngs Baymiller, in Berkeley, Calif., and his brother, Francis O. Youngs, now with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who served in the Headquarters Detachment of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade, 41st Division, A. E. F.

WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEES

BUREAUS and offices are listed in accordance with the organization of the Department at the time plans for the memorial were instituted. A detailed financial statement of the funds collected by these committees, aggregating, with accruements to September 30, 1932, \$12,063.90, and of disbursements by the General Committee will be furnished, on request, to interested persons. The books of the Treasurer of the General Committee have been audited by A. Zappone, Disbursing Officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, and found correct.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

WALTER C. HENDERSON, Bureau of Biological Survey, *Chairman*
FREDERICK C. LUCAS, Extension Service, *Secretary*
EMERY J. THOMPSON, Bureau of Biological Survey, *Treasurer*
ROBERT M. REESE, Office of the Secretary
LIEUT. JOSEPH E. ELDREDGE, Bureau of Crop Estimates
GEORGE B. TAYLOR,¹ Bureau of Animal Industry
R. F. VASS,² Bureau of Markets

COMMITTEES OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES

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This committee acknowledges with appreciation the cooperation of relatives and friends of the men whose biographies are here presented, and of officials in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, in reviewing the life sketches to insure their accuracy. It acknowledges also the editorial services of Mrs. Ada L. Smith and Louis V. Woulfe, of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Ernest W. Carter, of the Office of the Secretary; and Howard Zahniser, of the Bureau of Biological Survey. For photographic and illustrating work the committee acknowledges the services of J. H. Stevenson, F. M. Blake, and E. C. Purdy, of the Office of the Secretary; and E. L. Crandall, of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

THE SCULPTOR

JOHN FLANAGAN, sculptor of the tablet erected in honor of the war dead of the United States Department of Agriculture, was born in Newark, N. J. He was a pupil of Augustus Saint Gaudens, in New York, of H. Chapu, at the Academy Julian, and of Alexandre Falguière, at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris.

At the École des Beaux Arts and other art schools in Paris, he received medals and other recompenses. He lived in Paris more than 13 years and exhibited there at the Salon des Artists Français.

Mr. Flanagan executed the Monumental Clock at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; several other monuments in relief for different cities in the United States; the statue of Joseph Henry, American physicist, at Albany, N. Y.; busts and medallions of distinguished personalities; and a series of medals, including the Verdun Medal, The Rostron Medal, The Panama-Pacific Exposition Medal of Award; The Garden Club of America Medal; and numerous others. He also designed the quarter-dollar coin, minted in 1932, in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial.

His work is represented in the medal collections of the Musée du Luxembourg, Paris; Museum of Ghent, Belgium; Metropolitan Museum and American Numismatic Society, New York; Art Institute, Chicago; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Art Museum, Newark, N. J.; and the Brooklyn and St. Louis Museums.

Mr. Flanagan received a silver medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900; a silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, and at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Medal of Honor, Section of Medals, San Francisco Exposition, 1915; Saltus Medal, American Numismatic Society, 1921; and medal for the United States Department of Agriculture War Memorial at the Paris Salon, 1931. He is an academician of the National Academy of Design, 1928; a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters of the American Numismatic Society and of the Century Club, New York; and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor (France).



